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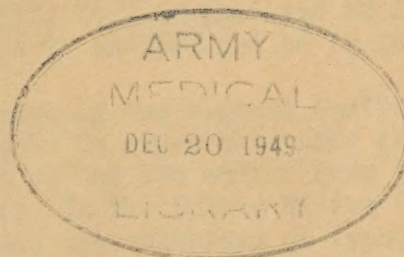
1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

TRAINING COURSES AT THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The eleventh in the series of three-month refresher courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 9 January 1950 to 30 March 1950. Prefectures which have a back-log of untrained health officials may send more than one student to the course for medical officers. It is specially urged that health center directors receive this training. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. Official announcements of the two courses are being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

The ninth Veterinary Public Health course opened at the Institute of Public Health with 38 Prefectural Veterinarians and 2 Okinawan Veterinarians in attendance.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION: INDIVIDUAL PREFECTURES.

Reference Weekly Bulletins Nos. 87, 94 and 103 of 1948, in which comparisons were made between seasonal prefectural morbidity rates experienced in 1947 and 1948 for certain intestinal diseases.

A further comparison of prefectural rates is now offered for typhoid and dysentery morbidity as experienced during the 1949 season of July, August, and September compared with previous years.

Separate mention of paratyphoid is omitted from this discussion since it has a minor role compared to that of other intestinal diseases, accounting for about 1/4 as many cases and about 1/8 as many deaths as does typhoid. Disease control measures applicable to typhoid are also applicable to paratyphoid.

Encouraging progress was made in the reduction of typhoid fever. The national morbidity rate per 100,000 per annum for typhoid for the three months of July, August, and September was 42.7 in 1947, 19.2 in 1948 and 12.2 in 1949. The percentage reductions in seasonal rates were 55 in 1948 and 36 in 1949.

Among the various factors influencing the typhoid incidence, the carrier rate requires consideration. Estimates made in other countries indicate that approximately one person out of every eight or ten who suffer from the disease become carriers for varying lengths of time. In the United States (F. H. Top) an estimated 2% of patients still harbor and spread the organisms of typhoid for periods longer than one year after suffering from an attack of the disease. If we apply the approximations of 10% of cases as "one year" carriers and 2% as cumulative carriers it is evident that typhoid cannot be wiped out in a single year. A reduction in the previous season's number of cases presumably is accompanied by a similar reduction in the number of new carriers or potential sources of infection for the subsequent year. With fewer sources of infection, even with the same control measures being applied, a year by year decrease in number of cases should be apparent. Exertions to improve environmental sanitation would, during any one year reduce the number of new cases of typhoid by attacking the chain between source and the new case, but would not immediately reduce the number of sources (carriers). Such reduction in number of sources would become apparent in the morbidity experienced during the following year.

Immunizations also have both an immediate and a delayed effect in reducing the number of typhoid cases. Complete coverage by initial and booster inoculations would presumably prevent clinical cases except where the contamination (dosage of organisms)

was severe. Relative immunity as provided by inoculations should reduce the carrier rate in the same way it reduces the mortality rate and the severity of symptoms in those cases which develop in spite of previous inoculation. In Japan, however, the coverage by inoculation has never been complete. A total of 25,155,901 initial immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid was reported to have been completed between 1 September 1947 and 30 April 1948. An additional 9,544,731 initial immunizations was reported completed between 1 May 1948 and 20 November 1948 with 18,178,524 booster immunizations given during the same period. There were no further typhoid-paratyphoid immunizations after 20 November 1948 until release of newly assayed vaccine stocks this spring. Only 18,934 initial and 353,701 booster immunizations were reported to have been given during the first six months of 1949. Thus less than 50% of the population had, since 1 September 1947, been given the protection against typhoid-paratyphoid which is afforded by immunization, whereas approximately 82% of the population would be so protected if the provisions of law regarding compulsory immunizations against typhoid-paratyphoid were completely enforced.

Besides the usual control procedures of early diagnosis, reporting, isolation, treatment and disinfection which apply to all communicable diseases, another important factor influencing the typhoid morbidity rate is environmental sanitation. The consumption of pure drinking water and non-contaminated food is essential for freedom from intestinal diseases. Thus the incidence of typhoid will to some extent inversely reflect the effectiveness of environmental sanitation measures, including the operation of sanitary teams and the maintenance of acceptable standards by suitable inspections. The participation of the public both generally and individually as accomplished through public health information and education activities will also contribute towards an elevation of environmental sanitation and a corresponding reduction in typhoid.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in typhoid morbidity rate for the three month period of 1949 to half or less than that for the same period of 1948 were Nagano (14%), Ehime (17%), Saga (28%), Yamanashi (29%), Oita (30%), Tochigi (30%), Hokkaido (31%), Kagoshima (39%), Chiba (39%), Gumma (43%) and Kanagawa (50%). Of these eleven prefectures, six (Ehime, Saga, Yamanashi, Oita, Kagoshima and Gumma) had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 that of the national rate during the 1949 season. Two others, Yamagata and Kumamoto had typhoid rates of less than 1/3 the national rate but showed less reduction in comparison with their experience of the preceding year.

While it is recognized that environmental sanitation is an important factor in the control of all intestinal diseases, it is probably less important in typhoid fever than in dysentery. Whereas immunizations tend to depress typhoid incidence, and the presence of carriers tends to smooth out fluctuations in case rates, the dysentery case rate is not modified by these two factors and therefore reflects more directly the sanitation of the environment. The national morbidity rate for dysentery for the months of July, August and September was 157.5 in 1947, 51.8 in 1948, and 84.5 in 1949. The percentage changes were a decrease in 1948 to 33% of the 1947 seasonal rate, and an increase in 1949 of 63% over the 1948 rate for the same three-month period.

Recent studies in the United States (L. L. Falk) suggest that dust and insects are a major source of bacterial contamination of vegetables grown above the soil surface, acting as vectors from distant sources of contamination rather than necessarily directly from the soil in which the vegetables are grown. A review of the meteorological data for Japan made in connection with studies on the factors involved in the 1948 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis, indicated that conditions of heat and rainfall were abnormal during the spring and summer of that year. At this stage, nothing more than conjecture can be offered regarding the factors involved. However, in general, it can be pointed out that efforts to improve the environmental sanitation must be continuous and that it is dangerous to conclude that marked improvement noted in any one season is due entirely to human effort. Such thinking may lead to relaxation of control efforts which are important in the eventual relegation of dysentery to the status of a controlled communicable disease.

The eleven prefectures showing a reduction in morbidity rate for dysentery in the three-month period of 1949 as compared with that of 1948 were Hokkaido (38%), Fukui (48%), Saga (59%), Okayama (60%), Ehime (60%), Hyogo (65%), Shiga (88%),

Fukushima (91%), Yamaguchi (95%), Oita (96%) and Aomori (98%). All others had an increase. However, eleven others (Nagasaki, Tottori, Kumamoto, Osaka, Kagoshima, Mie, Fukuoka, Nara, Kochi, Wakayama and Toyama), although showing an increase over the preceding years' season, had dysentery rates during July, August, and September 1949 of half or less than that of the national rate for the same period.

The following tables show the standing of individual prefectures both with regard to improvement of their own prefecture rates, and in relation to the national rate during the period of July, August and September.

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR DYSENTERY FOR 'THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate	Case Rate	Ratio of 3 mo.	Ratio of 3 mo.
	Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
Hokkaido	27.7	72.2	38	33
Aomori	30.2	30.7	98	36
Iwate	153.3	128.4	119	181
Miyagi	45.6	35.3	129	54
Akita	45.1	42.9	105	53
Yamagata	89.5	46.3	193	106
Fukushima	69.9	77.0	91	83
Ibaraki	148.6	110.2	135	176
Tochigi	112.1	54.5	206	133
Gunma	278.6	92.2	302	330
Saitama	269.1	56.8	474	318
Chiba	120.9	34.4	351	143
Tokyo	162.8	75.1	217	193
Kanagawa	116.0	32.1	361	137
Niigata	208.0	65.6	317	246
Toyama	42.3	16.9	250	50
Ishikawa	49.9	9.0	554	59
Fukui	43.8	92.2	48	52
Yamanashi	52.8	26.6	198	62
Nagano	84.3	35.2	239	100
Gifu	97.8	90.3	108	116
Shizuoka	125.9	39.3	320	149
Aichi	106.9	66.2	161	127
Mie	42.1	38.3	110	50
Shiga	28.3	32.2	88	33
Kyoto	57.5	42.4	136	68
Osaka	40.6	39.0	104	48
Hyogo	26.8	41.4	65	32
Nara	18.1	14.0	129	21
Wakayama	32.8	13.5	243	39
Tottori	35.7	34.6	103	42
Shimane	100.9	74.8	135	119
Okayama	21.8	36.3	60	26
Hiroshima	59.3	45.6	130	70
Yamaguchi	40.8	42.8	95	48
Tokushima	61.7	57.4	107	73
Kagawa	71.7	35.7	201	85
Ehime	42.5	71.2	60	50
Kochi	34.8	24.2	144	41
Fukuoka	35.1	31.3	112	42
Saga	33.6	57.0	59	40
Nagasaki	41.3	40.9	101	49
Kumamoto	30.9	29.7	104	37
Oita	44.0	45.6	96	52
Miyazaki	104.1	57.7	180	123
Kagoshima	27.3	25.1	109	32
All Japan	84.5	51.8	163	100

Table prepared by Health & Welfare Statistics Div., Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, 24 October 1949.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR TYPHOID FEVER FOR THREE MONTHS' PERIODS
(JUL, AUG AND SEP) BY PREFECTURE, 1948 AND 1949

Prefecture	Case Rate	Case Rate	Ratio of 3 mo.	Ratio of 3 mo.
	Jul, Aug, Sep 1949	Jul, Aug, Sep 1948	1949 rate to 3 mo. 1948 rate	prefectural rate to nat'l rate 1949
Hokkaido	5.9	18.8	31	48
Aomori	10.3	18.5	56	84
Iwate	11.8	12.1	98	97
Miyagi	16.4	22.7	72	134
Akita	5.5	10.0	55	45
Yamagata	3.5	6.6	53	29
Fukushima	11.2	14.7	76	92
Ibaraki	7.5	11.6	65	61
Tochigi	5.8	19.4	30	48
Gumma	3.9	9.0	43	32
Saitama	14.7	16.6	89	120
Chiba	7.7	19.9	39	63
Tokyo	18.9	26.0	73	155
Kanagawa	16.4	33.0	50	134
Niigata	16.1	18.8	86	132
Toyama	19.6	31.8	62	161
Ishikawa	8.3	12.4	67	68
Fukui	42.2	35.1	120	346
Yamanashi	1.4	4.9	29	11
Nagano	10.2	71.0	14	84
Gifu	23.9	35.6	67	196
Shizuoka	19.8	16.9	117	162
Aichi	17.6	23.6	75	144
Mie	33.4	31.9	105	274
Shiga	6.7	12.9	52	55
Kyoto	14.0	24.6	57	115
Osaka	11.5	17.7	65	94
Hyogo	16.9	19.8	85	139
Nara	20.1	30.5	66	165
Wakayama	17.6	13.1	134	144
Tottori	17.8	32.6	55	146
Shimane	15.6	16.5	95	128
Okayama	13.5	21.5	63	111
Hiroshima	21.6	22.2	97	177
Yamaguchi	6.8	11.8	58	56
Tokushima	13.5	21.8	62	111
Kagawa	8.4	6.9	122	69
Ehime	3.4	20.1	17	28
Kochi	14.5	27.9	52	119
Fukuoka	6.0	6.6	91	49
Saga	3.4	12.1	28	28
Nagasaki	6.8	4.6	148	56
Kumamoto	0.9	0.7	129	7
Oita	3.8	12.6	30	31
Miyazaki	4.8	5.7	84	39
Kagoshima	0.7	1.8	39	6
All Japan	12.2	19.2	64	100

Table prepared by Health & Welfare Statistics Div., Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, 24 October 1949.

Typhus Fever

Reports of the occurrence of suspect cases of typhus fever are being received from various prefectures in Japan, particularly in Kyushu. There are several points which should be re-emphasized in the typhus fever prevention and control program.

1. Louse borne (epidemic) typhus.

a. Prevention (before cases occur).

- (1) Louse population surveys conducted at frequent intervals among persons in poor, crowded areas of cities, jails, orphanages, old peoples' homes, mental hospitals, vagrant camps or shelters, and school children.
- (2) Immediate institution of delousing procedures, using 10% DDT dust, of all persons in any of the above mentioned places when the louse population appears to be building up (heavy infestation - 10 or more lice or numerous eggs easily seen on cursory examination of hair and clothing).
- (3) Protective immunization with typhus vaccine of persons in areas mentioned above.
- (4) Residual 5% DDT spraying of public conveyances.
- (5) Intensified case-finding work.
- (6) Information and Education programs.

b. Control (when suspect cases or proven cases occur)

(1) Patients

- (a) Immediate reporting of any suspect or definitely recognized case, a suspect case being any person with elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset, unless the person is suffering from some definitely recognizable disease. Reporting should be done within two hours after discovery.
- (b) Immediate delousing of patient with 10% DDT dust only.
- (c) Hospitalization of patient within 8 hours after discovery.

(2) Contacts of patient (s).

- (a) Immediate delousing of all known immediate contacts of the patient within the household, institution, camp, etc., within 8 hours after discovery of patient.
- (b) Delousing of all other known contacts (relatives or visitors of the patient).
- (c) Immunization of persons in 2 (a) and 2 (b) above.
- (3) Focal delousing (hair, clothing, extra clothing, bedding) of all living in the vicinity of the patient or suspect (work from home to home). Repeat in 7-10 days.
- (4) Zonal delousing (if necessary) i.e. an entire ward (ku) of a city or other large prescribed areas. (Repeat in 7-10 days).
- (5) Focal or zonal immunization of persons living in prescribed areas.
- (6) Expansion and intensification of case-finding efforts.

2. Flea borne (murine) typhus.

a. Suspect cases should be regarded as probable epidemic typhus and should be treated as such.

b. Emphasis should be placed on the control of fleas. Ten percent DDT dust applied to clothing and bedding will be effective against both fleas and lice. Fleas can transmit the rickettsii of epidemic typhus, likewise lice can transmit the rickettsii of murine typhus.

c. Pre-dusting of houses (under tatami) sheds, stores and other buildings infested with rats should precede rat control campaigns by 6-7 days. Apply 10% DDT dust along rat-runways, rat harborages, around entrances to rat burrows, under and around buildings, in attics and other places frequented by rats and mice.

d. Rodent control operations using all recommended methods.

e. DDT residual effect sprays (containing 2% cresolis in final solution) will tend to control rat-mite infestations in homes. (Rat mites have also been incriminated as vectors of typhus fevers). Such spray also has a long lasting killing effect on straying lice, on fleas, and miscellaneous household insects. This type spray will also destroy rickettsiae which may be present in fecal droppings of lice, fleas and mites.

3. It is urged that serum samples from any suspect or clinically diagnosed case of typhus fever be obtained for laboratory confirmation.

1st sample - at date of onset or as near that date as possible

2nd sample - during the latter part of the 2nd week of illness following date of onset.

3rd sample - during the latter part of the 3rd week or early part of the fourth week of illness.

Samples should be sent to the National Institute of Health, Tokyo.

4. Control measures should not wait for laboratory confirmation of suspect cases.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

A short course for midwives will be held at the Aikukai Institute from 16 January to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send one representative selected on the following order of preference:

1. The Midwife of the prefectural nursing section or division or one who might be employed there in the future, or,
2. The chief midwife of an obstetrical hospital, or,
3. A midwife of the health center staff.

Only those who have a midwifery license and have had working experience in midwifery will be admitted to the course.

A short course in nursing school administration will be held in Tokyo at the Red Cross Hospital from 6 February to 4 March 1950. Each prefecture will be permitted to send the clinical nurse of the prefectural nursing section or division. This course is planned for the purpose of assisting the prefectural clinic nurse to give better consultant service to nursing schools.

Nursing Books

Two new booklets of interest to nurses have recently been published.

1. Duties of Nurses Working in Hospitals

This booklet, published by the Ministry of Welfare, was prepared under the guidance of Public Health and Welfare. It outlines the duties of the staff nurse, head nurse, night supervisor, superintendent of nurses, instructors and educational directors.

It also contains a collection of laws and ordinances related to nurses, public health nurses and midwives.

Distributor: Kokumin Kyoiku-sha
174 Miyamae-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to

Price: 48 yen (postage additional)

2. Laws and Regulations Concerning Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Affairs

Distributor: Jiyuhyoron-sha
6 - 1 Minato-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to

Price: 450 yen (postage 40 yen)

Accreditation of Nursing Schools

In order to carry out the provision of the Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Nurse Law No. 203 (July 1948) nursing schools will be inspected and graded by the regional examination committees early in 1950. Plans for the accreditation procedure for Class "A" schools have been completed by the National Nursing Council. Representatives of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare will meet in four places with the Examination Committee members on the following dates:

Tokyo	1 December (Kanto region)
Sendai	13 December (Hokkaido and Tohoku regions)
Osaka	16 December (Kinki and Tokai regions)
Okayama	19 December (Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions)

Plans for the inspections and accreditation of Class "B" schools will be finalized in the near future so that all nursing schools will be graded before April 1950.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Bovine Influenza

A survey of those prefectures in Kyushu, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kinki Regions where bovine influenza occurred, discloses a reported total of 101,101 head of cattle having been attacked during the period of August through November. A total of 289 head died from secondary invasion of organisms, of which *pasteurella bovissepticus* appeared most frequently. Those cases regarded as other than mild, did in the majority of cases exhibit symptoms of hemorrhagic septicemia. It is estimated that approximately 300 - 400 cases exist at this time in Mie and Gifu Prefectures, with some sporadic cases still being reported from those areas where the disease has already abated. The fatality rate is 0.29 percent.

Research to date discloses that a virus has been isolated and that the *pasteurella bovissepticus* organism has been demonstrated in the specimens obtained in the field from living and dead cattle. Research is continuing, and a symposium is being planned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for all Veterinary Chiefs in charge of animal disease control programs. The date of the symposium will be announced through regular channels upon completion of plans.

Foot and Mouth Disease in Algeria

1. The Office of International Epizootics, Paris, France, has notified the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, that an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in cattle has occurred in Algeria on 12 November 1949, origin of infection being in cattle recently imported from France.

Rinderpest in Formosa

Information received via radio from the Bangkok Office, FAO, regarding the outbreak of Rinderpest in Formosa, states that rinderpest is checked, 95 cattle dead, one cremated, prevention continuing, no further cases to date.

Action was taken in recommending the suspension of importation of livestock or livestock products from Formosa to Japan.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of September.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,071	1,403	4,210
Body wt. (kg)	6,050,958	125,099	1,350,469
Dressed wt. (kg)	3,075,657	59,818	628,189
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	2
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	12	2	12
Partial	323	21	199
Viscera	3,903	49	651
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	60,166	22	254
Body wt. (kgs)	5,039,690	843	5,564
Dressed wt. (kgs)	3,096,954	393	2,236
Condemned ante-mortem	3	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	11	0	0
Partial	549	0	0
Viscera	19,043	3	1

2. Prefectural Veterinary Meat Inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of September.

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	292
Number of establishments inspected	239
Condition - Good	61
Fair	147
Poor	31
Total number of inspections	455
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	61,776 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	0

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	14,417
Number of establishments inspected	8,135
Condition - Good	2,907
Fair	4,417
Poor	811
Total number of inspections	10,043
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	435,151 kg.
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	436
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

Source - Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

1. Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of September.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	7
Samples examined	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent)	1

Number of plant inspections - - - - -	20
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cent) - - - - -	1

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	12,442
Samples examined - - - - -	17,059
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	1,094
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) - - - - -	865

Number of plant inspections - - - - -	4,528
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	437
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) - - - - -	394

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	38
Samples examined - - - - -	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 per cent) - - - - -	9

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in September

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	119	28,353 Lit.
Ordinary	61,055	114,222	24,016,587.1 Lit.
Goat	7,163	9,744	208,450 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in September

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	13,599 Lit	12,829 Lit	
Ordinary	2,781		3,310,738.9	4,913,091.1 Lit
Total	2,787	13,599	3,323,567.9	4,913,091.1

Milk Products Produced in September.

Powdered whole milk - - - - -	116,655 kgs.
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added - - - - -	143,517
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added - - - - -	623,608
Sweetened condensed milk - - - - -	849,631
Butter - - - - -	208,127
Cheese - - - - -	20,980

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

1. Prefectural Veterinary Seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of September.

a. Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments - - - - -	1,409
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	943
Condition - Good - - - - -	151
Fair - - - - -	616
Poor - - - - -	176
Total number of inspections - - - - -	4,422
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	27,517,587 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	164,176 kgs.
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction - - - - -	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer - - - - -	

b. Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments - - - - -	11,266
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	3,794
Condition - Good - - - - -	676
Fair - - - - -	2,187
Poor - - - - -	931
Total number of inspections - - - - -	5,873
Amount of seafood or seafood products examined -	614,043 kgs.
Amount of seafood or seafood products condemned -	1,088 kgs.
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer	

c. Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	52,941
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	20,312
Condition - Good - - - - -	3,725
Fair - - - - -	12,040
Poor - - - - -	4,547
Total number of inspections - - - - -	24,334
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	1,430,911 kgs.
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	2,309 kgs.
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - - - - - Fertilizer	

Source: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Food Sanitation Report for September

1. The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by prefectural food sanitarians in those establishments processing, handling, and selling food and beverages during the month of September.

a. Number of establishments registered - - - - -	771,281
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	227,919
Number of establishments completing improvements - - - - -	137,918
Number of administrative punishments - - - - -	3,754
Number of cases to be tried under civil law - - - - -	9
Number of establishments to be improved - - - - -	27,003
Number of samples collected for analysis - - - - -	7,740
Number of establishments requesting food analysis - - - - -	1,525

b. During the month of September, a total of 208 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 4,510 people occurred with 52 deaths recorded.

c. The number of food sanitarians now engaged in the inspection of food and beverages of non-animal origin totals 1,405.

Monthly Animal Disease Report

1. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following number of animal diseases occurring during the month of October.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	387
Swine cholera	26
Swine plague	6
Piroplasmosis	3
Filariosis (Horses)	6
Strangles	7

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Equine infectious anemia	228
Brucellosis	42
Trichomonas	164
Equine infectious abortion	25
Pullorum disease (Fowl)	8,596
Bovine tuberculosis	99
Equine encephalomyelitis	32

Inspection of Animals and Animal By-products at Quarantine Stations During the Month of October.

1. Veterinarians assigned to the Animal Quarantine Stations inspected the following animal by-products on import consignment prior to their release to domestic channels.

<u>Quarantine Stations</u>	<u>Hides</u>	<u>Wools</u>
Hakodate	None	None
Otaru	None	None
Yokohama	397,085 kgs.	94,388 kgs.
Nagoya	None	422,456 kgs.
Tsuruga	None	None
Osaka	25,400 kgs.	3.75 kgs.
Kobe	None	256 kgs.
Moji	None	None
Nagasaki	None	None
	<u>422,485 kgs.</u>	<u>517,103.75 kgs.</u>

Weekly Rabies Report

1. The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on the number of Rabies occurring during the period 13-19 November.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Cases To Date</u>	<u>Number of Dogs Awaiting Immunization</u>
Tokyo	3	169	23,501
Kanagawa	3	78	797
Chiba	4	129	25,718
Saitama	3	104	32,000
Ibaraki	0	26	11,500
Gumma	0	54	10,204
Tochigi	0	2	3,056
Total	13	562	106,776

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Phenylaminopropan and Phenylmethylaninopropan (Benzedrine)

Recent newspaper publicity has been given to the misuse of phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaninopropan (benzedrine) preparations by juveniles and others. This problem was recognized by the Ministry of Welfare last March when action was taken to amend the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. These two drugs had been designated as powerful drugs, with certain exceptions. Ministry of Welfare ordinance No. 14, 28 March 1949, deleted all exceptions as previously specified. Reference Bulletin No. 128 (6 - 12 June) page 18.

On 31 May 1949, as Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 102, Supplement No. 1 of the National Formulary was published, which removed these drugs from the National Formulary. These drugs in the form of powder and tablet had been included

in the National Formulary previous to publication of Supplement No. 1. This action made it necessary for a manufacturer to obtain special license in order to produce these drugs as non-official medicines. No such licenses have been issued to date.

The injection preparation had never been included in the National Formulary. Licenses had been issued to several manufacturers to produce injections as non-official remedies. Thus at the time of the recent newspaper publicity these manufacturers were legally entitled to produce, and distribution was permissible as powerful drugs.

Recent emergency action to control the misuse was taken by the Ministry of Welfare. Under date of 27 October, the Vice-Minister of Welfare instructed prefectural governors (Kosei-sho-hatsu-yaku No. 164) that phenylaminopropan and phenylmethylaninopropan had been deleted from the National Formulary, and that manufacturers of the injection were requested to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Simultaneously, individual letters to manufacturers were dispatched pointing out the dangerous misuse of these injection materials, and requesting them to voluntarily discontinue manufacture. Under date of 25 November, the manufacturers notified the Ministry of Welfare they are complying with this request.

The Ministry of Welfare recognizes that these preparations are of value in medical practice. They are now formulating plans which will insure strict control over distribution so that administration will be permissible only under professional advice. Such plans will be put into effect as soon as possible. Manufacture will then be resumed.

Penicillin Production

The Ministry of Welfare reported a total of 222.4 billion Oxford units of penicillin passes assay during October. This amount included 111.4 billion Oxford units of procaine penicillin, a substantial quantity of which contained 2 percent or more of aluminum monostearate. Penicillin producers have indicated that retail sales have increased perceptibly since 1 October when the lower price revisions were announced by the Japanese Price Board.

Biologics Production

New biologic production valued at 85 million yen successfully passed assay tests at the National Institute of Health during October, as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Passed Assay</u>
BCG Vaccine	932,800 doses
BCG Vaccine Diluent	100,932 cc
Tuberculin	239,523 cc
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	747,350 cc
Smallpox vaccine	16,300,250 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	73,824 cc
Tetanus Antitoxin	26,760 cc
Typhus Vaccine	174,360 cc

All biologics undergo preliminary assay tests at the manufacturers' laboratories before being submitted to National Institute of Health for final assay.

Biologic Assay

During the period 8 November to 21 November the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
			<u>doses</u>
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biscibutsuhyo Inst.	53	247,000
		66	215,000
		68	207,500
		72	227,200
		74	206,300
		75	239,200

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Bis. ibutsu byo Inst.	78	240,800
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	86	100,000
		97	254,700
		114	445,700
		115	341,000
		117	365,000
		118	456,600
		125	465,500
		131	376,100
		132	203,000
		134	230,000
		135	185,400
		137	215,010
		139	259,100
		142	221,400
		143	200,500
		144	151,695
		145	228,125
		148	126,425
		149	105,000
		150	192,500
	Kagaku and Kessei	159	181,000
BCG Vaccine	Kekkaku Yobokai	32-A	47,700
		32-D	33,600
		33-A	50,400
		33-B	41,100
		33-C	40,700
		35-C	48,100
		35-D	44,700
		39-C	45,900
		39-D	52,400
		39-E	46,000
		40-A	41,800
		40-B	53,500
BCG Vaccine Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	15	10,656
		16	6,880
		17	8,070
		18	8,480
		19	15,588
Tuberculin	Kitasato Inst.	4	16,160
		5	19,350
		9	19,400
		10	19,500
	Kekkaku Yobokai	10	27,150
		19	22,206
		25	28,176
		27	27,132
		28	29,166
		29	29,010
		30	25,428
		33	27,276
Typhus Vaccine	Sukegawa Inst.	3	9,540
	Kitasato Inst.	89	118,500
		99	110,080
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Chiba Kessei Inst.	101	38,200
		107	36,300

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	77	17,050
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Inst.	17	37,850

Hexylresorcinol

Some improvement in hexylresorcinol capsule production was noted in October when 650,971 grams successfully passed assay. This amount included 3,365,000 capsules of 0.1 gram content and 1,572,000 of 0.2 gram hexylresorcinol content. A nation-wide educational program is being inaugurated by manufacturers and the Ministry of Welfare, for the purpose of disseminating to the public the superior benefits of hexylresorcinol as an anthelmintic.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Prosecution of Narcotic Violators

Forty-nine District Procurators, eight High Public Procurators, and two Supreme Public Procurators have been designated by the Attorney-General's Office, Japanese Government, to prosecute all narcotic cases in the District Courts, Appeal Courts and Supreme Court. In addition two officials in the Attorney-General's office have been assigned to review and coordinate the work of narcotic procurators throughout Japan in an effort to eliminate narcotic trafficking.

Enforcement

Seizures of heroin in the amounts of 198 grams in Tokyo, 125 grams in Chiba, 70 grams in Yokohama and 918 grams in Kobe have been reported in individual cases resulting from intensive undercover investigations within the past thirty days. Narcotic enforcement authorities working toward discovering the source of illicit traffic successfully negotiated for the purchase of the narcotics.

Information

Improved storage of narcotics will result from instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare (Yaku-Hatsu No. 1763, 24 October 1949) which provide that in the future no local or central narcotic wholesaler will be granted a license unless a ferro-concrete vault is especially constructed to meet minimum specifications. Even should the specifications be met the license will not be granted unless public need is demonstrated. All presently licensed narcotic wholesalers have been advised to bring their storage facilities up to standard as soon as possible.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest Report as of 22 November 1949

Latest information supplied by Provisional Fund Raising Headquarters of Japanese Red Cross reflects the following:

As of 22 November 1949 the combined CCC and Japanese Red Cross drive had reached 81.1% of the total overall national goal. Against the total fund goal of ¥1,221,717,000, ¥990,124,910.09 has been raised as of 22 November 1949.

Fukushima, Aichi, Shizuoka, Saitama, Akita, Aomori, Fukui, Gifu, Iwata, Oita, Yamanashi, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Niigata have reached 100% or over of their goals. These prefectures were first to go over the top in last year's campaign.

Extracts from Civil Affairs Team Reports for August

Chiba - During July in Chiba Prefecture there was an increase of nine more chapters and six new Junior Red Cross groups totaling 360 members. A series of 34 lectures and demonstrations were given on life saving and first aid, eight individuals received instructor's licenses and five first aid licenses. The travelling

Japanese Red Cross clinic examined a total of 560 people in four villages - 8 doctors, 16 nurses, and 4 clerks participated.

Iwate - It is anticipated by the Community Chest that a Social Welfare Council be established in each city (4) and gun (12) in Iwate Prefecture. The money to be used in the support of the new councils is to come from Community Chest funds which last year were used as gifts to persons receiving public assistance. The purpose of these councils is to coordinate all social activities within their areas and between other areas, including those of the Minsei-iin Remmei and the Iwate Social Work Association.

Akita - Staff conferences at the prefectural, district and local levels are conducted monthly. Subject matter is planned in advance and directed discussions are coordinated by trained instructors. Subjects covering practical matters are preferred to theoretical ones. In the immediate future short courses for local welfare officials, standing commissioners of Minsei-iin and nursery teachers are being planned. The re-education leave policy is now in practice and one district official is attending the Japan School of Social Work.

Kanagawa - The Child Welfare Officials, in addition to their regular routine functions, planned and carried out in an elaborate program known as "Summer Vacation Children's Meeting." The purpose of the meeting was to meet children and their parents as a group and to stress the importance and the place of the Child Welfare Law. Child Welfare officials made talks, led discussion groups and directed recreational activities. A Demonstration Child Consultation Center was set up in order to acquaint the public with the kinds of services available.

Social Work Bibliography: refer to TB-FH-WEL 21 for correction in first paragraph of Part I. The Information Unit is in the General Affairs Section (not Social Affairs Section) Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Welfare. (Statement in Japanese is correct.) It is suggested that inquiries for social work material in Japanese may also be directed to the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai), 266-3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo since this association published in October 1949 a bibliography in Japanese entitled "Shakai Jigyo Tosho Mokuroku" and is responsible for a large number of the Japanese publications on social work.

Institute of Social Research:

Papers presented at the two-day session of the Institute of Social Research of the Japan Social Work Association following the National Conference of Social Work are available in a preliminary pamphlet from the Japan Social Work Association entitled: "Zenkoku Shakai Jigyo Kenkyu Happyo-kai: Happyo Shushi." The papers cover the following subjects: Child Welfare, Protection of Livelihood, Rural Social Work, Medical Protection Problems, Social Work Administration, In-Service Training for social workers and an analysis of modern social work in Japan today. When all of the papers have been edited they will be published in final form.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following public assistance figures for the month of September. Figures for August 1949 and for September 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	Sept 1949	Aug 1949	Sept 1948
Persons - Institutional	132,683	132,321	144,882
Persons - Non-institutional	1,857,864*	1,548,845	1,773,108
Totals	1,990,547	1,681,166	1,917,990
Assistance - Cash	892,053,116**	878,789,129	519,141,920
Assistance - Kind	64,118,727	13,350,923	23,266,546
Totals	¥ 956,171,843	892,140,052	542,408,466

* Approximately 260,000 persons received assistance as a result of Typhoon Kitty.

** Before deductions for repayment.

Inclosure No. 1 lists September Public Assistance Data by prefectures.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Cabinet Orders Concerning Social Insurance Medical Care Councils and
Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils

Inclosure No. 2 "Cabinet Order 367 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Care Councils", and Inclosure No. 3, "Cabinet Order 368 of 17 November 1949, Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils", implement the provisions in the basic laws concerning appointment and supervision of insurance doctors and the determination of medical care fees for the social insurance programs.

Fundamental provisions concerning medical care advisory councils are found in Article 43-(5) of the Health Insurance Law and Articles 28-(5) and 28-(6) of the Seamen's Insurance Law as amended by Law 156 of 1949. Prior to the 1949 amendments, the Seamen's Insurance Law contained no specific reference to the medical care advisory councils set up in January 1949 under the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order 23 of 1949 although the Seamen's Insurance program had participated in the operations of these councils prior to the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949.

Provisions in the social insurance laws concerning medical fee calculating councils are found in Articles 43-(6) and 43-(7) of the Health Insurance Law, Articles 28-(6) and 28-(7) of the Seamen's Insurance Law and Articles 8-(5) and 8-(7) of the National Health Insurance Law. As in the case of the medical care advisory councils, there was no specific reference to the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the medical fee calculating councils until the amendments made by Law 156 of 1949 although the Seamen's Insurance program had participated in the operations of the medical fee calculating committee established in January 1949 by the provisions of the Health Insurance Law and Cabinet Order 24 of 1949.

Because of technical legal effects of the 1949 amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law, it was necessary to set up separate medical care advisory councils for the Health and Seamen's Insurance and separate medical fee calculating councils for the Health, Seamen's and National Health Insurances. However, Cabinet Orders 367 and 368 of 1949, which supersede Cabinet Orders 23 and 24 of 1949, provide that the comparable bodies for each program will act jointly in their deliberations.

The two central medical care advisory councils will coordinate the activities of two advisory councils established in each prefecture. There will be but one medical fee calculating council for each of the three programs and no such bodies in the prefectures. The fees for medical care under Health Insurance, including both government-managed and society-managed, and under Seamen's Insurance, are set by the Welfare Minister upon the recommendation of the calculating councils but the individual National Health Insurance Associations establish their own medical care fees, subject to the approval of the prefectural governor and using the recommendations of the medical fee calculating council only as a guide.

CRAWFORD F. SAYS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Inclosures:

1. Public Assistance Report for September, 1949.
2. Cabinet Order No. 367 for 1949.
3. Cabinet Order No. 368 for 1949.
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - September 1949.
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 5 November 1949.

6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended
12 November 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended
19 November 1949.

Public Assistance September 1949

Prefecture	Institutional	Non- Institutional	Total Persons	In Kind	Cash	Total Expense
Hokkaido	11695	50326	62021	151438	36174995	36326433
Aomori	2285	24661	26946	-	14917841	14917841
Iwate	1170	32642	33812	59871	17274413	17334284
Miyagi	1358	42957	44315	-	17450976	17450976
Akita	705	37977	38682	-	23292173	23292173
Yamagata	942	25934	26876	22509	13761692	13784201
Fukushima	736	49527	50263	27132	23132041	23159173
Ibaraki	1267	34363	35630	1129450	13910503	15039953
Tochigi	1050	22550	23600	9009	10971882	10980891
Gumma	3696	47090	50786	5023128	17343296	22366424
Saitama	1474	39920	41394	8400	19334132	19342532
Chiba	2319	31972	34291	38000	12476942	12514942
Tokyo	16512	360546	377058	37128377	80130615	117258992
Kanagawa	5032	59819	64851	6803470	29579489	36382959
Niigata	10167	52365	62532	3625	25629182	25632807
Toyama	1467	25875	27342	-	15238099	15238099
Ishikawa	1632	22436	24068	53233	11933231	11986464
Fukui	613	16336	16949	-	9005869	9005869
Yamanashi	625	19382	20007	-	8113551	8113551
Nagano	4167	47166	51333	2146196	28015061	30161257
Gifu	1053	28893	29946	-	14131616	14131616
Shizuoka	2378	43136	45514	2488627	22657581	25146208
Aichi	7939	55585	63524	-	35175744	35175744
Mie	1332	34641	35973	-	20427343	20427343
Shiga	316	22715	23031	-	11416302	11416302
Kyoto	5095	40707	45802	7145842	30160161	37306003
Osaka	9070	46376	55446	110548	39058656	39169204
Hyogo	5046	63372	68418	-	40644397	40644397
Nara	717	18234	18951	-	11452657	11452657
Wakayama	405	25264	25669	-	11674434	11674434
Totteri	972	15887	16859	-	9279928	9279928
Shimane	828	23884	24712	1742	13088276	13090018
Okayama	3391	39691	43082	25572	26064164	26089736
Hiroshima	2693	38618	41311	99457	21428962	21528419
Yamaguchi	7232	28659	35891	840	18243484	18244324
Tokushima	732	26465	27197	-	12001233	12001233
Kagawa	1440	21295	22735	379282	9189863	9569145
Ehime	652	32188	32840	19424	16997297	17016721
Kochi	419	21901	22320	17170	12724493	12741663
Fukuoka	2989	16459	19448	35900	10894436	10930336
Saga	1258	18736	19994	441291	8792247	9233538
Nagasaki	1293	28865	30158	2541	15717558	15720099
Kumamoto	1785	34600	36385	25025	17920669	17945694
Oita	2097	20886	22983	-	9368773	9368773
Miyazaki	1538	24021	25559	84673	9385160	9469833
Kagoshima	1101	42942	44043	636955	16144145	16781100
Total	132683	1857864	1990547	64118727	891725562	955844289

THE CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE SOCIAL INSURANCE
MEDICAL CARE COUNCILS

The Cabinet, pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Ministry of Welfare Establishment Law (Law No. 151 of 1949), and for the enforcement of the provisions of Article 43-(5) of the Health Insurance Law (Law No. 70 of 1922) and the provisions of Article 28-(5) of the Seamen's Insurance Law (Law No. 73 of 1939), hereby establishes this Cabinet Order.

Article 1. The Social Insurance Medical Care Councils prescribed in Article 43-(5) paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law and Article 28-(5), paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law shall be regulated by this Cabinet Order.

Article 2. There shall be two Central Social Insurance Medical Care Councils (hereinafter referred to as "Central Councils") established in the Ministry of Welfare and two Local Social Insurance Medical Care Councils (hereinafter referred to as "Local Councils") established in each prefectural government.

2. With respect to the appointment, dismissal, guidance and supervision of practices of insurance doctors, the Central Councils shall advise and cooperate with the Minister of Welfare and the Local Councils shall advise and cooperate with the respective prefectural governors.

3. The Central Councils and Local Councils shall disseminate information to insurance doctors on appropriate medical care for the insured and the proper medical care fee.

4. The Central Councils and Local Councils shall make investigations and surveys as necessary in connection with the activities prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.

5. The name of the appropriate prefecture shall be included in the title of each Local Council.

Article 3. The Central and Local Social Insurance Medical Care Councils prescribed in Article 43-(5), paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law shall consist of persons appointed from among the following groups in the numbers indicated:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Representatives of the insurers | 4 persons |
| (2) Representatives of the insured and employers | 4 persons |
| (3) Representatives of physicians and dentists | 4 persons |
| (4) Representatives of the public interest | 4 persons |

2. The Central and Local Social Insurance Medical Care Councils prescribed in Article 28-(5) paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law shall consist of persons appointed from among the following groups in the numbers indicated:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Representatives of the insurers | 2 persons |
| (2) Representatives of the insured and shipowners | 2 persons |
| (3) Representatives of physicians and dentists | 2 persons |
| (4) Representatives of the public interest | 2 persons |

3. If a Central Council or Local Council, in the consideration of professional problems, considers specially qualified members temporarily necessary for the consideration of a given professional problem, such temporary members may be added; provided, that there shall not be in excess of ten such temporary members at any one time for each Central or Local Council.

4. The regular members and temporary members of the Central Councils and Local Councils shall be regarded as part-time employees.

Article 4. A chairman of each Central Council and Local Council shall be elected by the members from among those members who represent the public interest.

2. The chairman shall preside over the meetings and shall represent the Central Council or Local Council.

3. In case of the chairman's absence, an acting chairman shall be elected in the manner prescribed in paragraph one.

Article 5. The term of office of each member shall be two years, one-half of the members being appointed annually. However, if a vacancy occurs, a substitute member shall be appointed for the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

Article 6. The Central Council shall establish policies and procedures for guiding and disseminating information to the insurance doctors and may give instructions to and request reports on their operations from the Local Councils.

Article 7. Each Central Council and Local Council shall convene as often as necessary and at least once every six months unless good cause is shown.

Article 8. Each Central Council and Local Council shall be convened by the chairman.

2. When requested by the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor or when requested by not less than one-half of the members of a Central Council or Local Council, and the request is approved by the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor, respectively, the chairman of the Central Council or Local Council so requested shall convene the Council within two weeks of such request.

Article 9. The chairmen of the Central Councils, or the chairmen of the Local Councils in any prefecture, shall call a joint meeting of the two Central Councils or two Local Councils when:

- (1) The Minister of Welfare or prefectural governor, as appropriate, so requests; or
- (2) The chairman of any Central Council or Local Council considers a joint meeting to be necessary and the Minister of Welfare or prefectural governor, as appropriate, approves.

2. The chairman of a joint meeting shall be elected by a vote of all members present from among those members who represent the public interest.

Article 10. Administrative functions of each Central Council or Local Council shall be performed by the staff of the Ministry of Welfare or prefectural government who are designated as secretaries or clerks by the Minister of Welfare or prefectural governor, as appropriate. Such secretaries shall not exceed six and such clerks shall not exceed five.

2. The staff-members so designated as secretaries shall be at the service of the members of the Central Council or Local Council whenever requested by such members for the purpose of rendering technical advice and administrative aid.

3. The staff-members so designated as clerks shall perform clerical duties under supervision of their superiors.

Supplementary Rules

1. This Cabinet Order shall be put into force as of the date of promulgation.

2. The Cabinet Order concerning the Social Insurance Medical Care Councils (Cabinet Order No. 23 of 1949) shall be abolished.

3. The terms of office of the members of the Central Councils and Local Councils first appointed after the date of promulgation of this Cabinet Order shall expire, as designated by the Minister of Welfare and prefectural governors, respectively, at the time of appointment and irrespective of the provisions of Article 5, one-half at the end of one year and one-half at the end of two years after the date of promulgation of this Cabinet Order.

THE CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE SOCIAL INSURANCE
MEDICAL FEE CALCULATING COUNCILS.

The Cabinet, pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2, of the Ministry of Welfare Establishment Law (Law No. 151 of 1949) and the provisions of Article 8-(2), paragraph 4, of the National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 60 of 1938), and for the enforcement of the provisions of Article 43-(7) of the Health Insurance Law (Law No. 70 of 1922), and the provisions of Article 28-(7) of the Seamen's Insurance Law (Law No. 73 of 1939), hereby establishes this Cabinet Order.

Article 1. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils (hereinafter referred to as "Councils") prescribed in Article 43-(7), paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law, Article 28-(7), paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law and Article 8-(7), paragraph 1, of the National Health Insurance Law shall be regulated by this Cabinet Order.

Article 2. There shall be three Councils established in the Ministry of Welfare.

2. The Councils shall advise and make necessary investigations in the calculation of appropriate medical care fees for Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance and prescribe standards for medical care fees for National Health Insurance, respectively.

Article 3. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Council prescribed in Article 43-(7), paragraph 1, of the Health Insurance Law shall consist of persons appointed from among the following groups in the numbers indicated:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Representatives of the insurers | 6 persons |
| (2) Representatives of the insured and employers | 6 persons |
| (3) Representatives of physicians and dentists | 6 persons |
| (4) Representatives of the public interest | 6 persons |

2. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Council prescribed in Article 28-(7), paragraph 1, of the Seamen's Insurance Law shall consist of persons appointed from among the following groups in the numbers indicated:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Representatives of the insurers | 2 persons |
| (2) Representatives of the insured and shipowners | 2 persons |
| (3) Representatives of physicians and dentists | 2 persons |
| (4) Representatives of the public interest | 2 persons |

3. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Council prescribed in Article 8-(7), paragraph 1, of the National Health Insurance Law shall consist of persons appointed from among the following groups in the numbers indicated:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Representatives of the insurers | 5 persons |
| (2) Representatives of the insured | 5 persons |
| (3) Representatives of physicians and dentists | 5 persons |
| (4) Representatives of the public interest | 5 persons |

4. If a Council, in the consideration of professional problems, considers specially qualified members temporarily necessary for the consideration of a given professional problem, such temporary members may be added; provided, that there shall not be in excess of ten such temporary members at any one time for each Council.

5. The regular members and temporary members of the Councils shall be regarded as part-time employees.

Article 4. A chairman of each Council shall be elected by the members from among those members who represent the public interest.

2. The chairman shall preside over the meetings and shall represent the Council.

3. In case of the chairman's absence, an acting chairman shall be elected in the manner prescribed in paragraph one.

Article 5. The term of office of each member shall be two years, one-half of the members being appointed annually. However, if a vacancy occurs, a substitute member shall be appointed for the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

Article 6. Each council shall convene as often as necessary and at least once every six months unless good cause is shown.

Article 7. Each Council shall be convened by the chairman.

2. When requested by the Minister of Welfare or by not less than one-half of the members of a Council and the request is approved by the Minister of Welfare, the chairman of the Council so requested shall convene the Council within two weeks of such request.

Article 8. The chairman of the Councils shall call a joint meeting of the three Councils when:

- (1) The Minister of Welfare so requests; or
- (2) The chairman of any Council considers a joint meeting to be necessary and the Minister of Welfare approves.

2. The chairman of a joint meeting shall be elected by a vote of all members present from among those members who represent the public interest.

Article 9. Administrative functions of each Council shall be performed by the staff of the Ministry of Welfare who are designated as secretaries or clerks by the Minister of Welfare. Such secretaries shall not exceed six and such clerks shall not exceed five.

2. The staff-members so designated as secretaries shall be at the service of the members of the Council whenever requested by such members for the purpose of rendering technical advice and administrative aid.

3. The staff-members so designated as clerks shall perform clerical duties under supervision of their superiors.

Supplementary Rules

1. This Cabinet Order shall be put into force as of the date of promulgation.

2. The Cabinet Order for the Social Insurance Medical Fee Calculating Councils (Cabinet Order No. 24 of 1949) shall be abolished.

3. The terms of office of the members of the Councils first appointed after the date of promulgation of this Cabinet Order shall expire, as designated by the Minister of Welfare at the time of appointment and irrespective of the provisions of Article 5, one-half at the end of one year and one-half at the end of two years after the date of promulgation of this Cabinet Order.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS
IN JAPAN: SEPTEMBER 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of September 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in September.

Live Births: Live births numbered 221,808 in September compared with 219,500 in August. The birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 4 percent from 31.4 to 32.8. The current birth rate was nearly the same as that (32.7) in September last year but was 9 percent less than the corresponding rate (36.2) in 1947 and 12 percent higher than the September median rate (29.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

There was less than one percent difference in the birth rates for all "shi" combined (32.7) and all "gun" combined (32.9). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 25.9 in Nara to 44.6 in Aomori. More than half (25) the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. In 9 prefectures they were higher and in 12 they were lower.

Deaths (all ages): There were 73,630 deaths currently compared with 77,981 last month. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 3 percent from 11.2 in August to 10.9 in September. The current rate was the lowest September death rate of record; it was only 2 percent below the corresponding rate (11.1) in 1948, but was 12 percent below the September 1947 death rate (12.4) and 36 percent less than the September median rate (17.1) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (10.4) was 7 percent less than for all "gun" (11.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 8.7 in Tokyo to 13.9 in Fukui. Nearly two-thirds of the prefectures (29) had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 11 were higher and 6 were lower.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes this month are shown in table 3. A total of 50,342 deaths (68 percent of all deaths) was attributed to these causes. Only 3 of these causes recorded decreases from the August level. The death rate for accidental deaths decreased 27 percent from 63.9 last month to 46.9 currently. A decrease of 20 percent was recorded for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines from 137.6 to 109.9, and a 5 percent decrease for congenital debility from 31.1 to 29.6. The other 7 causes showed increases; the largest increase (19 percent) was recorded for intracranial lesions of vascular origin from 96.3 in August to 114.2 in September. The mortality rates for pneumonia, all forms (33.3) and nephritis, all forms (38.4) increased 15 and 8 percent respectively. The rate for senility (71.9) increased 5 percent. The remaining 3 causes recorded only minor increases. Compared with September last year, half (5) of these causes had lower rates and the others registered increases. The current rate (46.9) for accidental deaths was 17 percent below the corresponding rate last year (56.2). Decreases of from 7 to 11 percent were recorded for the following causes: diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (11 percent), nephritis, all forms (11 percent), congenital debility (10 percent), and tuberculosis all forms (7 percent). The current rate for senility (71.9) was 13 percent greater than the corresponding rate in September last year (63.6).

Infant Deaths: The trend in infant deaths continued downward, this was the sixth consecutive decrease. There were 9,060 infant deaths in September compared with 10,473 in August. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased 14 percent from 47.7 last month to 40.8 currently. The current rate was 9 percent below the corresponding figure (44.6) last year, 15 percent less than the same rate (47.8) in 1947, and 37 percent below the September median rate (64.3) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" combined was only 34.5 compared with 44.2 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 24.7 in Tokyo to 66.9 in Akita and Toyama. Only 19 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the

national average. In 16 prefectures they were higher and in 11 they were lower. In 4 prefectures the rates were more than 50 percent above the national figure, they were; Akita, Toyama, Iwate, and Aomori.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant death in September are shown in table 4. These 10 causes were responsible for 7,638 deaths or 84 percent of the total infant deaths for September. Only 2 causes increased from the August level; the rate for congenital malformations rose from 1.4 to 1.8 and for pneumonia (all forms) it increased from 3.3 to 3.5. The remaining 8 causes recorded decreases of from 2 to 29 percent. Compared with September 1948, the current rates were higher in 5 instances and lower in 5. The current whooping cough mortality rate (2.0) was more than double the corresponding rate for September last year (0.9).

Stillbirths: There were 17,899 stillbirths currently compared with 18,042 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased 2 percent from 82.2 to 80.7. The current rate was well above any previous September stillbirth rate of record. It was 39 percent greater than the corresponding figure (58.0) last year, 76 percent above the rate for September 1947 (45.9), and 51 percent higher than the September median rate (53.5) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (112.5) was 76 percent greater than that (64.0) for all "gun". There was a wide variation in the prefectural rates from a low of 56.4 in Aomori to a high of 129.4 in Tottori. Only 17 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 14 were higher, and 15 were lower. Two prefectures (Tottori and Okayama) had rates more than 50 percent above the national figure, and 7 additional prefectures recorded rates more than 20 percent above. There were 6 prefectures (Aomori, Toyama, Kanagawa, Saitama, Ishikawa, and Hokkaido) with rates more than 20 percent below the all Japan average.

Marriages: There were 53,957 marriages in September compared with 54,026 in August. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population per annum) rose from 7.7 to 8.0. The current rate was 18 percent less than the marriage rate for September 1948 (9.8), 28 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (11.1), but was 14 percent greater than the September median rate (7.0) for the 7-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined was 7.7 compared with 8.1 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 4.9 in Nagano to 11.4 in Aomori. In 24 prefectures the rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Thirteen prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the all Japan figure, including 3 prefectures (Aomori, Fukuoka, and Hiroshima) with rates more than 20 percent greater. Nine prefectural rates were more than 10 percent below the national figure.

Divorces: Divorces for September totalled 7,551 compared with 7,171 last month. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population per annum) rose slightly from 1.0 to 1.1. The current rate (1.1) was the same as that recorded in the corresponding months of 1947 and 1948. However, the September median rate for the 7-year period 1932-1938 was only 0.7.

For all "shi" combined the divorce rate was 1.2 and for all "gun" it was 1.1. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.6 in Chiba to 1.6 in Nagasaki. The rates in 7 prefectures were the same as the all Japan rate, in 24 prefectures they were higher and in 15 lower.

TABLE 1 - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILL BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	221,808	73,630	9,060	17,899	53,957	7,551
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	76,243	24,226	2,628	8,577	17,940	2,818
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	145,565	49,404	6,432	9,322	36,017	4,733
AICHI	8,425	2,620	319	782	1,971	288
AKITA	4,277	1,340	286	283	873	155
AMORI	4,577	1,333	282	258	1,170	149
CHIBA	5,714	1,897	227	370	1,275	117
CHIME	4,394	1,350	161	344	1,126	181
FUKUI	2,027	857	100	163	543	90
FUKUOKA	10,567	3,167	407	1,004	2,789	381
FUKUSHIMA	6,089	1,778	256	491	1,478	193
GIFU	3,717	1,415	153	310	966	143
GUMMA	4,165	1,454	161	347	797	108
HIROSHIMA	5,025	1,953	193	358	1,688	264
HOKKAIDO	13,833	3,768	612	881	3,051	333
HYOGO	7,770	2,805	270	814	2,189	298
IBARAKI	5,231	1,757	229	392	1,477	128
ISHIKAWA	2,539	1,001	152	158	734	101
IWATE	3,677	1,462	245	310	861	126
KAGAWA	2,464	890	85	221	678	115
KAGOSHIMA	5,394	1,733	207	386	1,274	182
KANAGAWA	6,234	1,888	197	376	1,152	149
KOCHI	2,167	843	93	163	656	100
KUMAMOTO	5,293	1,770	168	372	1,246	207
KYOTO	3,957	1,604	147	398	1,082	138
MIE	3,421	1,309	160	347	977	120
MIYAGI	4,570	1,187	150	391	1,219	121
MIYAZAKI	3,290	1,050	131	346	783	93
NAGANO	4,844	1,657	148	483	866	143
NAGASAKI	5,235	1,429	183	379	1,137	210
NARA	1,701	749	101	129	625	97
NIIGATA	7,679	2,445	312	592	1,373	258
OITA	3,372	1,372	159	267	893	125
OKAYAMA	3,862	1,697	175	469	1,250	159
OSAKA	8,794	2,898	346	913	2,532	339
SAGA	2,852	928	110	250	714	108
SAITAMA	6,053	1,923	208	370	1,325	142
SHIGA	1,946	862	100	188	508	64
SHIMANE	2,345	1,008	119	235	689	91
SHIZUOKA	6,534	1,844	242	496	1,187	229
TOCHIGI	4,293	1,378	149	292	974	112
TOKUSHIMA	2,315	925	107	190	602	97
TOKYO	14,277	3,975	353	1,001	2,926	430
TOTTORI	1,437	620	79	186	399	64
TOYAMA	2,914	1,235	195	172	710	126
WAKAYAMA	2,383	924	115	202	730	111
YAMAGATA	3,933	1,354	235	269	896	146
YAMAGUCHI	4,248	1,505	160	375	1,125	180
YAMANASHI	1,974	671	73	176	441	49

* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2 - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL-BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	32.8	10.9	40.8	80.7	8.0	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	32.7	10.4	34.5	112.5	7.7	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	32.9	11.2	44.2	64.0	8.1	1.1
AICHI	31.0	9.6	37.9	92.8	7.3	1.1
AKITA	39.6	12.4	66.9	66.2	8.1	1.4
AOMORI	44.6	13.0	61.6	56.4	11.4	1.5
CHIBA	31.7	10.5	39.7	64.8	7.1	0.6
EHIME	35.2	10.8	36.6	78.3	9.0	1.5
FUKUI	32.8	13.9	49.3	80.4	8.8	1.5
FUKUOKA	37.9	11.4	38.5	95.0	10.0	1.4
FUKUSHIMA	35.7	10.4	42.0	80.6	8.7	1.1
Gifu	28.9	11.0	41.2	83.4	7.5	1.1
GUMMA	30.7	10.7	38.7	83.3	5.9	0.8
HIROSHIMA	29.2	11.3	38.4	71.2	9.8	1.5
HOKKAIDO	40.8	11.1	44.2	63.7	9.0	1.0
HYOGO	29.2	10.5	34.7	104.8	8.2	1.1
IBARAKI	30.4	10.2	43.8	74.9	8.6	0.7
ISHIKAWA	32.0	12.6	59.9	62.2	9.3	1.3
IWATE	33.7	13.4	66.6	84.3	7.9	1.2
KAGAWA	31.3	11.3	34.5	89.7	8.6	1.5
KAGOSHIMA	36.3	11.6	38.4	71.6	8.6	1.2
KANAGAWA	31.9	9.7	31.6	60.3	5.9	0.8
KOCHI	29.7	11.6	42.9	75.2	9.0	1.4
KUMAMOTO	35.2	11.8	31.7	70.3	8.3	1.4
KYOTO	26.3	10.7	37.1	100.6	7.2	0.9
MIE	28.0	10.7	46.8	101.4	8.0	1.0
MIYAGI	34.0	8.8	32.8	85.6	9.1	0.9
MIYAZAKI	37.1	11.8	39.8	105.2	8.8	1.0
NAHANO	27.7	9.5	30.6	99.7	4.9	0.8
NAGASAKI	39.7	10.8	35.0	72.4	8.6	1.6
NARA	25.9	11.4	59.4	75.8	9.5	1.5
NIIGATA	37.4	11.9	40.6	77.1	6.7	1.3
OITA	32.1	13.1	47.2	79.2	8.5	1.2
OKAYAMA	27.8	12.2	45.3	121.4	9.0	1.1
OSAKA	29.7	9.8	39.3	103.8	8.6	1.1
SAGA	36.4	11.8	38.6	87.7	9.1	1.4
SAITAMA	33.7	10.7	34.4	61.1	7.4	0.8
SHIGA	26.5	11.7	51.4	96.6	6.9	0.9
SHIMANE	30.8	13.2	50.7	100.2	9.1	1.2
SHIZUOKA	32.2	9.1	37.0	75.9	5.9	1.1
TOCHIGI	32.7	10.5	34.7	68.0	7.4	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	31.6	12.6	46.2	82.1	8.2	1.3
TOKYO	31.3	8.7	24.7	70.1	6.4	0.9
TOTTORI	28.8	12.4	55.0	129.4	8.0	1.3
TOYAMA	34.7	14.7	66.9	59.0	8.4	1.5
WAKAYAMA	28.9	11.2	48.3	84.8	8.8	1.3
YAMAGATA	34.7	11.9	59.8	68.4	7.9	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	33.5	11.9	37.7	88.3	8.9	1.4
YAMANASHI	28.7	9.8	37.0	89.2	6.4	0.7

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH & W Sec, CHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	September 1949 Number	September 1949 Rate	Aug 49 Rate	Sep 48 Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	50342			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	11526	170.6	169.5	183.0
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7713	114.2	96.3	107.3
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	7424	109.9	137.6	123.5
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5155	76.3	76.2	75.5
162	Senility	4861	71.9	68.5	63.6
90-95	Diseases of the heart	3655	54.1	52.7	52.9
169-195	Accidental death	3166	46.9	63.9	56.2
130-132	Nephritis (All forms)	2591	38.4	35.4	43.2
107-109	Pneumonia (All forms)	2251	33.3	29.0	31.8
158	Congenital debility	2000	29.6	31.1	32.8

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	September 1949 Number	September 1949 Rate	Aug 49 Rate	Sep 48 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	7638			
158	Congenital debility	2000	9.0	9.9	10.0
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	1992	9.0	12.5	11.1
159	Premature birth	989	4.5	4.6	4.4
107-109	Pneumonia (All forms)	786	3.5	3.3	3.1
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	475	2.1	2.8	2.5
9	Whooping cough	436	2.0	2.8	0.9
157	Congenital Malformation	390	1.8	1.4	1.7
106	Bronchitis	277	1.2	1.3	1.4
68	Beriberi	164	0.7	0.8	0.9
81	Meningitis (not due to meningococcus)	129	0.6	0.7	0.5

Note : Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 5 NOVEMBER 1949

During the forty-fifth week ended 5 November 1949 there were 14,799 cases of the 28 1/ communicable diseases now being reported compared with 15,285 cases reported for the same diseases last week. A few corrections were received for last week. so comparisons are based on corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (287) were 12 percent fewer than last week (327). Deaths also decreased, from 18 to 15. The current number of cases was approximately three-fourths of that (372) recorded for the same week of 1948 and one-half of the figure (571) for the same period of 1947. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more, and 4 remained the same. The largest numeric change occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture where cases increased from 16 to 34 currently.. Forty-four additional prefectures this week had from 1 to 15 cases each, and the one remaining prefecture (Yamanashi) reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.5 and 17.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.6.

There were 15 percent fewer dysentery cases this week (231) than in the preceding week (272), and deaths decreased in about the same proportion, from 103 to 89. This week's cases were two and one third times those (99) in the same week of last year but were 11 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (260). More than half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and 13 had increases. There were no changes from last week in 9 prefectures, of which 5 reported no cases during either period. The most marked numeric change occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture, which reported an increase of 32 cases. Approximately one-third of all current cases were in two prefectures, Tokyo-to (41) and Yamaguchi (34). Eight prefectures reported having no cases, and the other 36 had from 1 to 14 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.9 and 33.2 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 5.7 and 9.5.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (102) was 13 percent less than in the previous week (117). Deaths increased from 14 to 16. The present case figure was 28 percent below the number (142) for the same week of last year, and 62 percent less than that (265) for the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 20 of the prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 5. No cases during either week were reported in the remaining 7 prefectures. Tokyo-to (20 cases) had one-fifth of the current total, and 29 additional prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 8.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 1.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased over 50 percent, from 24 to 37, and deaths from 0 to 2. Current cases were nearly 50 percent over those (25) in the same week of last year, but nearly 40 percent lower than the number (59) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases increased over the totals for the previous week in 17 prefectures, decreased in 10, and did not change in 1. The remaining 18 prefectures, including the entire island of Shikoku, reported no cases either week. This week's cases were distributed among 21 prefectures, having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Two cases of smallpox were reported this week, the first since mid-July. No deaths were reported. There was one case reported during the forty-fifth week of 1948, and none in the same period of 1947. Both of the current cases were in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

*. One typhus fever case was reported this week as compared with two last week. No deaths have been reported since early September. Case figures recorded for the forty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 were 3 and 7 respectively. The current case was in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases increased from 20 last week to 34 currently, but deaths decreased from 6 to 1. The number of cases was approximately 10 percent below those (38) in

the forty-fifth week of last year, and almost 55 percent below the number (95) in the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 15 prefectures, decreases in 9, and no change in 3. There were no cases either week in the remaining 19 prefectures. This week's cases were distributed among 18 prefectures having from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 5.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported this week (26) was more than two and a half times as large as last week's total (10). During the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1947 the totals were 0 and 1 respectively. No cases were reported either last week or this week in more than three-fourths (37) of the prefectures. Five prefectures reported increases, two decreases, and two reported the same number each week. Hiroshima Prefecture with 17 cases accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total, with the remainder distributed among 7 other prefectures having one or two cases each. Current reports are based upon clinical diagnoses which may not be confirmed by laboratory analyses. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.7.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (74) was the same as last week. Deaths decreased from one to zero. Current cases were more than 60 percent above the total for the same period of 1948 (45) and more than 20 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (61). Cases decreased from last week in 17 prefectures, increased in 12, and did not change in 3. The remaining 14 prefectures reported no cases either week. Tokyo-to (19 cases) accounted for one-fourth of the national total. The remainder was distributed among 23 prefectures with 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 5.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of cases of epidemic meningitis (12) decreased by 25 percent from last week's total (16), and deaths decreased from 7 to 1. The current case figure was 20 percent below the total for the forty-fifth week of 1948 (15) and 40 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (20). Eight prefectures reported decreases from last week, and the same number reported increases, while two remained the same. In 28 prefectures there were no cases either week. Fukuoka Prefecture reported 3 cases and the remainder were reported by nine prefectures with 1 case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases rose 7 percent, from 536 last week to 573 currently. The present figure was approximately one-third higher than that (428) recorded for the same week of last year, but 7 percent below the total (617) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were decreases from last week in 21 prefectures, increases in 20, and no change in 2. The remaining 3 prefectures (Wakayama, Okayama, and Kochi) reported no cases either week. The number of cases in Kanagawa Prefecture rose from 6 last week to 58 this week, while a lesser rise occurred in Fukui, from 37 to 78. Seven prefectures reported no cases this week. Fukui, Kanagawa, Gumma (51), and Nagano (45) accounted jointly for 40 percent of all cases. The number of cases in the remaining 35 prefectures ranged from 1 to 27. The current and cumulative case rates were 36.9 and 228.8.

There were nearly 10 percent fewer cases of whooping cough this week (1,324) than last week (1,455). Current cases were over two and a half times as many as the number (510) in the same week of last year, and 86 percent greater than the number (711) in the corresponding 1947 period. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 21 reported increases, and one reported no change. The number of cases per prefecture this week ranged from 5 to 121. The current and cumulative case rates were 85.4 and 161.1 respectively.

The number of cases of tuberculosis (8,151) decreased slightly from last week's total (8,301). The current number was nearly 30 percent greater than that (5,302) recorded for the forty-fifth week of 1948 and well over 40 percent above the total (5,670) for the same period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 28 prefectures and increases in 18. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 27 to 868. The current and cumulative case rates were 525.6 and 586.6 respectively.

The current number of pneumonic cases (1,592) was 13 percent above the number last week (1,415). It was more than 80 percent above that (878) for the same period of last year, and 25 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 total (1,269). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had increases over last week, 20 had decreases, and 4 had no change. Fukuoka Prefecture currently reported 124 cases, while the remaining 45 prefectures reported from 6 to 92 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 102.6 and 167.6 respectively.

The number of cases of influenza rose from 9 last week to 11 currently. In the forty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 17 and 26 respectively. Eight of the current cases were in Fukui Prefecture, while Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, and Wakayama had one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 2.7 respectively.

There were 56 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 64 last week. During the same week of last year there were 23. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases either this week or last week, 10 reported decreases, 9 increases, and 5 reported the same number both weeks. This week's cases were distributed among 22 prefectures having from 1 to 9 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.6 and 4.0 respectively.

Tetanus cases increased by nearly 30 percent, from 31 to 40. During the forty-fifth week of last year there were 36 cases. Cases increased over last week in 14 prefectures, decreased in 9, and did not change in 8, while 15 prefectures reported no cases either week. Twenty-four prefectures reported from 1 to 4 cases each this week, and the others had none. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.7 respectively.

The number of cases of puerperal infection this week (19) was nearly a third below last week's total (28). Thirteen cases were reported in the forty-fifth week of 1948. Current cases were distributed among 16 prefectures with 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.2.

There were three cases of rabies reported both this week and last week. In the same week of last year there were none. Saitama reported two of the current cases and Tokyo-to the other. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There has been no incidence of anthrax since mid-August. No cases were recorded for the forty-fifth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 5 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

The number of leprosy cases increased from 14 last week to 16 this week. In the forty-fifth week of 1948 there were 7. Over half (9) of this week's cases occurred in Gumma Prefecture, the remainder in 4 other prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.0.

There were 14 percent fewer cases of trachoma reported this week (2,205) than last week (2,562). The current number was over 30 percent higher than that (1,680) in the same week of last year. Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures and increased in 18. Prefectural case figures ranged from 2 to 401. The current and cumulative case rates were 142.2 and 227.5 respectively.

Three cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week compared with five last week. No cases were reported in the forty-fifth week of last year. All three of this week's cases occurred in Yamaguchi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.8 respectively.

There have been no dengue fever cases reported since early in August. There were also none during the forty-fifth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 5 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,949 and 166,174 respectively; for gonorrhea, 2,805 and 157,527; for chancroid, 357 and 19,562; and for lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 557. This week's totals were lower than last weeks for syphilis and gonorrhea, and higher for chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum. At that time there were 3,000 cases of syphilis, 3,025 of gonorrhea, 336 of chancroid, and 5 of lymphogranuloma venereum. All current totals were below those for the same period of last year when there were 4,005 cases of syphilis, 3,521 of gonorrhea, 580 of chancroid, and 13 of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 5 November 1949 were: syphilis, 190.1 and 238.1; gonorrhea, 180.9 and 225.7; chancroid, 23.0 and 28.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.8.

Footnote:

- 1/ The 28 diseases mentioned here do not include the four venereal diseases which are marked separately.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 5 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	1	732	100	6	2	*460	84
AOMORI	6	-	202	14	-	-	*133	30
IWATE	13	-	271	34	1	1	*631	81
MIYAGI	9	-	375	22	-	2	*288	53
AKITA	6	-	312	21	1	-	228	43
YAMAGATA	7	-	178	22	3	1	425	62
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	206	19	1	-	454	158
IBARAKI	4	1	210	17	8	18	1032	*541
TOCHIGI	8	-	182	17	13	11	590	248
GUMMA	3	1	166	22	4	-	1474	392
SAITAMA	4	-	273	16	6	4	1738	454
CHIBA	4	-	181	25	10	3	814	267
TOKYO	15	1	*269	93	41	9	3205	*769
KANAGAWA	7	-	321	39	6	1	954	204
NIIGATA	5	-	498	40	14	2	1601	273
TOYAMA	4	-	194	22	-	-	139	48
ISHIKAWA	1	-	204	19	1	-	169	42
FUKUI	4	-	136	9	1	-	113	32
YAMANASHI	-	-	52	8	2	-	146	37
NAGANO	7	-	246	19	6	-	533	85
GIFU	4	-	129	19	3	-	468	204
SHIZUOKA	2	-	257	28	10	7	1014	307
AICHI	3	-	325	19	3	1	1137	417
MIE	1	-	182	13	1	-	287	75
SHIGA	2	-	80	6	-	-	77	15
KYOTO	6	-	153	13	10	1	375	74
OSAKA	6	1	296	26	5	-	576	90
HYOGO	7	-	355	35	1	1	313	100
NARA	2	1	82	12	-	1	47	21
WAKAYAMA	6	-	81	1	2	-	106	32
TOTTORI	3	-	65	8	-	-	75	23
SHIMANE	6	-	219	13	4	1	302	124
OKAYAMA	4	-	142	18	2	3	164	90
HIROSHIMA	8	1	355	22	5	3	413	170
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	274	23	34	4	244	108
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	101	8	-	-	166	58
KAGAWA	2	-	111	16	1	-	236	78
EHIME	4	-	166	18	5	1	294	86
KOCHI	3	-	118	3	1	-	122	48
FUKUOKA	34	3	760	69	10	2	427	132
SAGA	3	-	345	24	-	1	108	44
NAGASAKI	5	-	295	22	3	1	*215	39
OITA	9	-	326	34	1	1	181	103
MIZUZAKI	13	2	434	40	4	3	387	116
KAGOSHIMA	9	2	373	50	1	3	165	78
KUMAMOTO	3	-	186	19	1	1	180	89
TOTAL	287	15	*12018	1137	231	89	*23206	6638
RATE								
Current	18.5	1.0	17.2	1.6	14.9	5.7	33.2	9.5
Previous	21.1	1.2			17.7	6.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,949 and 166,174 respectively; for gonorrhea, 2,805 and 157,527; for chancroid, 357 and 19,562; and for lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 557. This week's totals were lower than last weeks for syphilis and gonorrhea, and higher for chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum. At that time there were 3,000 cases of syphilis, 3,025 of gonorrhea, 336 of chancroid, and 5 of lymphogranuloma venereum. All current totals were below those for the same period of last year when there were 4,005 cases of syphilis, 3,521 of gonorrhea, 580 of chancroid, and 13 of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 5 November 1949 were: syphilis, 190.1 and 238.1; gonorrhea, 180.9 and 225.7; chancroid, 23.0 and 28.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.8.

Footnote:

- 1/ The 28 diseases mentioned here do not include the four venereal diseases which are marked separately.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 5 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	1	732	100	6	2	*460	84
AOMORI	6	-	202	14	-	-	*133	30
IWATE	13	-	271	34	1	1	*631	81
MIYAGI	9	-	375	22	-	2	*288	53
AKITA	6	-	312	21	1	-	228	43
YAMAGATA	7	-	178	22	3	1	425	62
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	206	19	1	-	454	158
IBARAKI	4	1	210	17	8	18	1032	*541
TOCHIGI	8	-	182	17	13	11	590	248
GUMMA	3	1	166	22	4	-	1474	392
SAITAMA	4	-	273	16	6	4	1738	464
CHIBA	4	-	181	25	10	3	814	267
TOKYO	15	1	*269	93	41	9	3205	*769
KANAGAWA	7	-	321	39	6	1	954	204
NIIGATA	5	-	498	40	14	2	1601	273
TOYAMA	4	-	194	22	-	-	139	48
ISHIKAWA	1	-	204	19	1	-	169	42
FUKUI	4	-	136	9	1	-	113	32
YAMANASHI	-	-	52	8	2	-	146	37
NAGANO	7	-	246	19	6	-	533	85
GIFU	4	-	129	19	3	-	468	204
SHIZUOKA	2	-	257	28	10	7	1014	307
AICHI	3	-	325	19	3	1	1137	417
MIE	1	-	182	13	1	-	287	75
SHIGA	2	-	80	6	-	-	77	15
KYOTO	6	-	153	13	10	1	375	74
OSAKA	6	1	296	26	5	-	576	90
HYOGO	7	-	355	35	1	1	313	100
NARA	2	1	82	12	-	1	47	21
WAKAYAMA	6	-	81	1	2	-	106	32
TOTTORI	3	-	65	8	-	-	75	23
SHIMANE	6	-	219	13	4	1	302	124
OKAYAMA	4	-	142	18	2	3	164	90
HIROSHIMA	8	1	355	22	5	3	413	170
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	274	23	34	4	244	108
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	101	8	-	-	166	58
KAGAWA	2	-	111	16	1	-	236	78
EHIME	4	-	166	18	5	1	294	86
KOCHI	3	-	118	3	1	-	122	48
FUKUOKA	34	3	760	69	10	2	427	132
SAGA	3	-	345	24	-	1	108	44
NAGASAKI	5	-	295	22	3	1	*215	39
OITA	9	-	326	34	1	1	181	103
MIYAZAKI	13	2	434	40	4	3	387	116
KAGOSHIMA	9	2	373	50	1	3	165	78
KUMAMOTO	3	-	186	19	1	1	180	89
TOTAL	287	15	*12018	1137	231	89	*23206	6638
RATE								
Current	18.5	1.0	17.2	1.6	14.9	5.7	33.2	9.5
Previous	21.1	1.2			17.7	6.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 November 1949
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	171	27	3	-	73	5
AOMORI	5	-	* 76	12	2	-	32	1
IWATE	-	-	80	10	-	-	31	2
MIYAGI	2	-	189	22	-	-	106	9
AKITA	-	-	43	6	1	-	14	3
YAMAGATA	-	1	40	7	1	-	16	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	113	13	1	-	135	7
IBARAKI	1	1	76	13	2	-	42	1
TOCHIGI	-	1	62	15	2	-	23	-
GUMMA	1	-	46	7	1	-	28	2
SAITAMA	3	-	171	20	1	1	50	5
CHIBA	4	2	112	24	1	-	40	2
TOKYO	20	3	773	85	7	-	448	11
KANAGAWA	4	2	235	32	2	-	55	2
NIIGATA	7	-	260	11	-	-	74	2
TOYAMA	-	-	85	18	-	-	39	3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	44	8	-	-	28	2
FUKUI	5	-	124	10	2	-	27	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	5	-	106	10	1	-	44	3
GIFU	-	-	*180	27	2	1	22	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	226	23	-	-	95	6
AICHI	2	-	301	31	-	-	84	-
MIE	4	1	256	30	-	-	51	5
SHIGA	1	-	26	3	-	-	15	1
KYOTO	7	-	148	15	-	-	56	-
OSAKA	2	-	219	33	1	-	44	5
HYOGO	2	-	275	34	-	-	26	-
NARA	1	1	* 83	19	2	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	75	10	1	-	29	-
TOTTORI	1	-	62	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	1	-	68	9	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	106	30	-	-	20	-
HIROSHIMA	4	2	258	21	-	-	*64	4
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	45	6	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	65	6	-	-	11	1
KAGAWA	-	-	37	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	57	6	-	-	17	1
KOCHI	-	-	91	15	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	5	1	159	20	-	-	42	1
SAGA	1	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	*51	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	1	-	16	1
OITA	-	-	27	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	31	4	2	-	11	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	4	1	-	6	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	102	16	*5728	721	37	2	*2000	98
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	6.6	1.0	8.2	1.0	2.4	0.1	2.9	0.1
Previous	7.4	0.9			1.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	16	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	24	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUCHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	19	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	2	-	122	12	1	-	98	6
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RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	-	-			0.1	-		

See footnoted at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 November 1949
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	47	3	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	4	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	34	1	-	1	30	21
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	-	-	8	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	1	-	30	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	1	-	38	3	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	2	1	124	3	-	-	*215	67
KANAGAWA	-	-	36	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	-	-	41	2	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	17	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	-	-	31	1	-	-	95	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	21	-	2	-	*29	7
GIFU	-	-	24	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	23	1	1	-	49	21
AICHI	2	-	65	1	1	-	75	6
MIE	-	-	26	3	-	-	*36	*14
SHIGA	6	-	2168	4	-	-	66	28
KYOTO	3	-	131	1	-	-	24	2
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	-	-	51	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	43	-	17	6	82	39
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	2	2	1	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	26	-	-	-	2	1
EHIME	-	-	32	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	1	-	14	-	1	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	63	4	1	-	15	1
SAGA	-	-	14	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	1	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	33	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	1	-	19	-	-	-	13	8
MIYAZAKI	2	-	24	2	-	-	29	13
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	29	-	1	1	34	14
TOTAL	34	1	3596	56	26	9	*1339	*481
RATE								
Current	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.1	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.7
Previous	1.3	0.4			0.6	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC DYPHTERIA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	364	8	-	-	146	40
AOMORI	4	-	29	-	-	-	*35	6
IBATE	1	-	47	-	-	-	25	6
CHIBA	1	-	43	1	-	-	54	13
AKITA	3	-	40	1	1	-	33	8
YAMAGATA	2	-	50	1	-	-	27	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	55	1	-	-	49	13
IBARAKI	2	-	52	-	-	-	31	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	54	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	-	-	69	-	-	-	21	9
SAITAMA	-	-	175	4	-	-	30	11
CHIBA	6	-	106	1	-	-	24	5
TOKYO	19	-	556	9	1	-	236	66
KANAGAWA	4	-	107	1	1	-	67	17
NIIGATA	-	-	45	2	-	-	13	5
TOYAMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	15	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	2	-	9	-	-	-	14	1
YAMANASHI	2	-	43	5	1	-	8	2
NAGANO	3	-	307	3	1	-	19	7
GIFU	2	-	*50	2	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	51	1	-	-	30	12
AICHI	1	-	137	-	1	-	17	5
MIYAGI	-	-	41	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	4	-	90	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	1	-	225	1	-	-	55	23
OSAKA	2	-	152	3	1	-	92	34
HYOGO	2	-	75	1	-	-	31	5
NARA	-	-	24	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	1	-	-	27	8
SHIMANE	1	-	52	-	-	-	11	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	105	2	1	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	24	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	43	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	17	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	21	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	2	-	29	2	3	1	53	12
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	13	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	1	-	7	4
TOTAL	74	-	*3,776	54	12	1	*1,353	399
RATE								
Current	4.8	-	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.6
Previous	4.8	0.1			1.0	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	21	10771	121	9264
AOMORI	15	1209	45	1626
IWATE	19	956	41	1494
MIYAGI	19	1552	30	2485
AKITA	4	1355	14	1592
YAMAGATA	5	1304	13	1805
FUKUSHIMA	8	2141	21	1437
IBARAKI	8	2821	31	1649
TOCHIGI	16	772	14	1393
GUMMA	51	2448	38	2557
SAITAMA	24	3572	47	4375
CHIBA	5	1759	28	1140
TOKYO	6	11670	96	9414
KANAGAWA	58	3358	64	4117
NIIGATA	27	5324	26	2482
TOYAMA	1	5838	55	2885
ISHIKAWA	7	2900	23	1717
FUKUI	78	1914	16	1298
YAMANASHI	6	1768	7	425
NAGANO	45	3025	23	3486
GIFU	23	2381	16	2070
SHIZUOKA	12	3258	29	3073
AICHI	23	7122	39	5156
MIE	7	4572	9	1551
SHIGA	16	5364	22	2795
KYOTO	2	6283	42	3098
OSAKA	--	5904	42	4454
HYOGO	10	4604	37	4575
NARA	-	1363	10	451
WAKAYAMA	--	1830	5	493
TOTTORI	-	869	26	829
SHIMANE	1	5801	17	949
OKAYAMA	-	1191	6	1977
HIROSHIMA	6	4965	27	3623
YAMAGUCHI	-	2895	20	1328
TOKUSHIMA	4	629	13	481
KAGAWA	3	687	33	2254
EHIME	4	1495	11	4067
KOCHI	-	403	5	312
FUKUOKA	7	*14598	76	6324
SAGA	2	* 3639	8	1498
NAGASAKI	8	3881	28	1286
KUMAMOTO	5	4141	15	1040
OITA	2	2292	18	626
MIYAZAKI	6	1647	6	630
KAGOSHIMA	9	1448	11	825
TOTAL	573	159719	1324	112406
RATE				
Current	36.9	228.8	85.4	161.1
Previous	34.6		93.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	652	30707	92	9043
AOMORI	236	6788	29	2097
IWATE	157	7846	23	2404
MIYAGI	199	9092	87	2968
AKITA	70	5707	18	1748
YAMAGATA	90	5578	33	2255
FUKUSHIMA	105	6688	41	3205
IBARAKI	160	5429	42	3587
TOCHIGI	63	4036	21	2016
GUMMA	109	5429	54	3325
SAITAMA	145	8502	73	3809
CHIBA	155	6851	10	1443
TOKYO	868	48558	60	7207
KANAGAWA	374	12616	63	3338
NIIGATA	167	9954	48	4608
TOYAMA	247	9292	45	3719
ISHIKAWA	103	6017	27	1615
FUKUI	80	4071	19	1104
YAMANASHI	27	1998	12	*1156
NAGANO	140	10091	24	3904
GIFU	74	6737	15	2612
SHIZUOKA	117	8122	15	3089
AICHI	501	17782	59	4182
MIE	96	6953	19	2393
SHIGA	51	3470	26	1843
KYOTO	259	13361	34	2067
OSAKA	480	20531	31	2358
HYOGO	299	14598	40	3260
NARA	52	2370	9	613
WAKAYAMA	54	3782	11	1127
TOTTORI	37	3031	14	730
SHIMANE	93	5708	19	1541
OKAYAMA	111	9021	27	2343
HIROSHIMA	192	13805	24	2603
YAMAGUCHI	159	7973	13	1623
TOKUSHIMA	49	2869	23	983
KAGAWA	72	4865	14	1294
EHIME	96	6511	26	3517
KOCHI	37	2806	6	* 852
FUKUOKA	404	17382	124	4260
SAGA	45	3978	32	1476
NAGASAKI	192	7556	29	1682
KUMAMOTO	91	5088	52	2209
OITA	167	4422	31	876
MIYAZAKI	126	5916	32	1515
KAGOSHIMA	148	5555	41	1342
<hr/>				
TOTAL	8151	409442	1592	*116941
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	525.6	586.6	102.6	167.6
Previous	535.2		91.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS		TETANUS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	78	2	491	-	34
AOMORI	-	18	1	183	-	17
IWATE	-	-	2	68	1	20
MIYAGI	-	32	3	147	1	22
AKITA	-	-	1	66	-	15
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	96	1	17
FUKUSHIMA	-	7	2	37	1	32
IBARAKI	-	2	1	33	4	135
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	13	1	34
GUMMA	-	72	3	41	-	61
SAITAMA	-	58	1	55	4	59
CHIBA	-	4	-	17	1	84
TOKYO	1	91	9	251	1	102
KANAGAWA	1	14	1	89	-	52
NIIGATA	-	182	3	37	2	35
TOYAMA	-	34	-	35	-	11
ISHIKAWA	-	54	-	63	-	34
FUKUI	8	73	-	52	2	13
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6	-	20
NAGANO	-	82	3	88	1	67
Gifu	-	36	-	33	-	32
SHIZUOKA	-	36	2	70	3	65
AICHI	-	54	2	110	3	70
MIE	-	70	-	38	-	37
SHIGA	-	35	-	7	2	9
KYOTO	-	21	-	38	2	36
OSAKA	-	208	-	40	-	38
HYOGO	-	85	-	81	-	32
NARA	-	11	-	10	-	15
WAKAYAMA	1	10	-	10	-	20
TOTTORI	-	-	-	9	-	9
SHIMANE	-	12	-	14	-	20
OKAYAMA	-	15	1	54	1	45
HIROSHIMA	-	95	-	13	2	33
YAMAGUCHI	-	41	-	16	-	28
TOKUSHIMA	-	43	-	31	-	19
KAGAWA	-	63	-	19	-	37
EHIME	-	48	2	51	1	67
KOCHI	-	3	-	8	1	28
FUKUOKA	-	28	3	99	1	75
SAGA	-	17	-	39	-	37
NAGASAKI	-	50	2	29	-	47
KUMAMOTO	-	30	1	26	1	45
OITA	-	34	9	73	-	37
MIYAZAKI	-	44	2	16	1	53
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	16	2	85
<hr/>						
TOTAL	11	1911	56	2818	40	1883
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	0.7	2.7	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.7
Previous	0.6		4.1		2.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	1	97
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	2	27
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	13
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	12
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	24
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	19
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	18
IBARAKI	-	3	-	-	1	19
TOCHIGI	-	1	-	-	-	13
GUMMA	-	3	-	-	1	17
SAITAMA	2	10	-	-	2	42
CHIBA	-	22	-	-	-	8
TOKYO	1	18	-	1	-	16
KANAGAWA	-	5	-	2	-	13
NIIGATA	-	1	-	-	-	23
TOYAMA	-	-	-	4	-	33
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1	-	13
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	9
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	2	35
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	12
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	18
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	19
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	6
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	16
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	21
OSAKA	-	-	-	1	-	5
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	37
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	4
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	21
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	17
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	30
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	14
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	7
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	22
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	4
FUKUOKA	-	1	-	-	-	20
SAGA	-	-	-	1	-	6
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	13
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	12
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	9
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	27
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	21
<hr/>						
TOTAL	3	64	-	10	19	834
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	1.2	1.2
Previous	0.2		-		1.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 5 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	9	401	9546
AOMORI	3	13	122	8513
IWATE	-	15	129	3433
MIYAGI	-	7	57	5717
AKITA	-	*14	13	4252
YAMAGATA	-	5	25	2158
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	37	2994
IBARA-KI	-	8	29	3968
TOCHIGI	-	9	2	2121
GUMMA	9	118	36	9791
SAITAMA	-	11	83	5076
CHIBA	-	1	18	2491
TOKYO	2	48	64	6414
KANAGAWA	-	16	44	3411
NIIGATA	-	7	11	2099
TOYAMA	-	1	39	2348
ISHIKAWA	1	6	16	796
FUKUI	-	6	15	1212
YAMANASHI	-	3	7	877
NAGANO	-	12	22	1716
GIFU	-	7	13	2269
SHIZUOKA	-	21	47	4171
AICHI	-	25	157	11432
MIE	-	14	14	1703
SHIGA	-	11	27	717
KYOTO	-	45	18	1967
OSAKA	-	6	61	7818
HYOGO	-	24	53	5291
NARA	-	3	20	725
WAKAYAMA	-	6	49	2499
TOTTORI	-	8	8	959
SHIMANE	-	5	10	864
OKAYAMA	-	14	32	3221
HIROSHIMA	-	3	76	5385
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	7	984
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	46	3027
KAGAWA	-	4	28	3298
EHIME	-	15	10	2113
KOCHI	-	7	11	1385
FUKUOKA	1	43	163	7316
SAGA	-	6	5	658
NAGASAKI	-	24	130	1884
KUMAMOTO	-	22	14	2475
OITA	-	15	11	1525
MIYAZAKI	-	8	9	3755
KAGOSHIMA	-	9	16	2380
<hr/>				
TOTAL	16	*675	2205	158754
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.0	1.0	142.2	227.5
Previous	0.9		165.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFECTIONS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	21	-	-
GIFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	157	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3	531	-	5
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.8	-	0.0
Previous	0.3		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 45 Weeks		
	5 Nov 1949	6 Nov 1948	8 Nov 1947	1949	1948	1947
Diphtheria	287	372	571	12018	13339	24603
Dysentery	231	99	260	23206	14206	38559
Typhoid fever	102	142	265	5728	8359	16518
Paratyphoid fever	37	25	59	2000	2624	4377
Smallpox	2	1	-	122	28	387
Typhus fever	1	3	7	98	427	1025
Malaria	34	38	95	3596	4754	11273
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	74	45	61	3776	2330	2280
Epidemic meningitis	12	15	20	1353	1909	3225
Japanese "B" encephalitis	26	-	1	1339	7208	264
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	573	428	617	159719	49051	NA
Whooping cough	1324	510	711	112406	46917	NA
Tuberculosis	8151	6302	5670	1409442	332843	NA
Pneumonia	1592	878	1269	116941	99914	NA
Influenza	11	17	26	1911	2623	NA
Polio-myelitis	56	23	NA	2818	823	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	40	36	NA	1883	1669	NA
Puerperal infection	19	13	NA	834	851	NA
Rabies	3	-	NA	64	34	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	10	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	16	7	NA	675	625	NA
Trachoma	2205	1680	NA	158754	135088	NA
Infectious diarrhea	3	-	NA	531	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	15	35	46	1137	1175	2022
Dysentery	89	36	62	6638	3904	7104
Typhoid fever	16	20	42	721	999	2034
Paratyphoid fever	2	1	7	98	134	249
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	6	28	83
Malaria	1	1	1	56	36	22
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	2	-	54	32	52
Epidemic meningitis	1	-	10	399	478	1048
Japanese "B" encephalitis	9	20	1	481	2849	133
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 45 Weeks		
	5 Nov 1949	6 Nov 1948	8 Nov 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	18.5	24.3	38.2	17.2	19.3	36.6
Dysentery	14.9	6.5	17.4	33.2	20.6	57.3
Typhoid fever	6.6	9.3	17.7	8.2	12.1	24.5
Paratyphoid fever	2.4	1.6	3.9	2.9	3.8	6.5
Smallpox	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.6
Typhus fever	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.5
Malaria	2.2	2.5	6.4	5.2	6.9	16.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4.8	2.9	4.1	5.4	3.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.8	4.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	1.7	-	0.1	1.9	10.4	0.4
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	36.9	27.9	41.2	228.8	71.1	NA
Whooping cough	85.4	33.2	47.5	161.1	68.0	NA
Tuberculosis	525.6	410.9	379.0	586.6	482.2	NA
Pneumonia	102.6	57.2	84.8	167.6	144.8	NA
Influenza	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.7	3.8	NA
Poliomyelitis	3.6	1.5	NA	4.0	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	2.6	2.3	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal infection	1.2	0.8	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	0.2	-	NA	0.1	0.0	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	1.0	0.5	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	142.2	109.5	NA	227.5	195.7	NA
Infectious diarrhea	0.2	-	NA	0.8	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.0	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	3.0
Dysentery	5.7	2.3	4.1	9.5	5.7	10.6
Typhoid fever	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.0
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	4.1	0.2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 5 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	105	6861	168	7503
AOMORI	51	1857	28	1663
IWATE	40	1552	8	797
MIYAGI	62	2203	52	1731
AKITA	31	1604	19	1006
YAMAGATA	46	2107	29	1109
FUKUSHIMA	44	2830	36	2105
IBARAKI	35	2048	26	1428
TOCHIGI	48	2647	33	2082
GUMMA	61	2446	38	1847
SAITAMA	41	2270	47	1545
CHIBA	36	2852	28	1877
TOKYO	265	11451	221	14039
KANAGAWA	188	9812	232	14915
NIIGATA	68	2446	27	1257
TOYAMA	20	1957	38	2109
ISHIKAWA	19	1828	13	2003
FUKUI	37	1233	49	1104
YAMANASHI	6	999	8	894
NAGANO	44	2307	54	2221
GIFU	39	1591	53	3130
SHIZUOKA	46	3380	46	3107
AICHI	102	7384	91	7768
MIE	19	2316	16	1629
SHIGA	22	1421	26	1177
KYOTO	74	6311	68	4701
OSAKA	183	13269	152	8946
HYOGO	194	10360	114	7894
NARA	17	1806	32	1903
WAKAYAMA	42	2904	57	3101
TOTTORI	29	1413	17	*1328
SHIMANE	7	846	12	671
OKAYAMA	47	3479	44	3174
HIROSHIMA	83	5523	113	6872
YAMAGUCHI	162	3790	113	5272
TOKUSHIMA	9	1296	6	733
KAGAWA	18	2120	11	1079
EHIME	29	2029	17	1541
KOCHI	13	1368	18	1493
FUKUOKA	245	13243	363	14158
SAGA	42	2365	26	2141
NAGASAKI	167	5882	116	4360
KUMAMOTO	26	3008	34	2179
OITA	29	2244	45	2347
MIYAZAKI	10	*1582	31	1408
KAGOSHIMA	48	1934	30	2180
TOTAL	2949	*166174	2805	*157527
RATE				
Current	190.1	238.1	180.9	225.7
Previous	193.4		195.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCERII		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	11	630	-	32
AOMORI	3	137	-	2
IWATE	1	68	-	4
MIYAGI	6	134	-	-
AKITA	-	82	-	2
YAMAGATA	-	47	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	3	225	-	2
IBARAKI	4	250	-	3
TOCHIGI	3	178	-	1
GUMMA	1	216	-	7
SAITAMA	1	127	-	3
CHIBA	2	263	-	7
TOKYO	18	1659	-	47
KANAGAWA	56	1828	1	43
NIIGATA	-	80	-	3
TOYAMA	3	153	-	4
ISHIKAWA	3	165	-	9
FUKUI	6	170	-	2
YAMANASHI	2	139	-	3
NAGANO	3	138	-	-
GIFU	7	314	-	4
SHIZUOKA	3	241	1	7
AICHI	6	1196	-	4
MIE	2	287	-	10
SHIGA	2	284	-	3
KYOTO	18	1273	2	58
OSAKA	31	1796	-	81
HYOGO	28	1272	2	45
NARA	9	409	-	14
WAKAYAMA	9	508	1	14
TOTTORI	4	165	-	4
SHIMANE	-	46	-	1
OKAYAMA	10	628	-	8
HIROSHIMA	18	877	-	34
YAMAGUCHI	7	364	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	3	81	-	2
KAGAWA	-	107	-	3
EHIME	2	180	-	3
KOCHI	1	110	-	2
FUKUOKA	44	1659	-	28
SAGA	4	112	-	4
NAGASAKI	13	*495	1	16
KUMAMOTO	2	83	-	2
OITA	2	149	-	4
MIYAZAKI	2	59	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	4	178	-	9
<hr/>				
TOTAL	357	*19562	8	557
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	23.0	28.0	0.5	0.8
Previous	21.3		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	5 Nov 1949	5 Nov 1948	8 Nov 1947	First 45 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Syphilis	2949	4005	2951	166174	189014	126421
Gonorrhea	2805	3521	4028	157527	194983	184617
Chancroid	357	580	690	19562	32476	35287
Lymphogranuloma	8	13	NA	557	627	NA
Venereum						

RATE

Syphilis	190.1	261.1	197.3	238.1	273.8	187.8
Gonorrhea	180.9	229.5	269.3	225.7	282.5	274.3
Chancroid	23.0	37.8	46.1	28.0	47.1	52.4
Lymphogranuloma						
venereum	0.5	0.8	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and no cases were reported for yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that no report was received.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 12 NOVEMBER 1949

During the forty-sixth week ended 12 November 1949 there were 15,102 cases of the 28 ¹/₇ communicable diseases now being reported compared with 14,799 cases reported for the same diseases last week.

Diphtheria resumed its upward trend this week with over a third more cases (390) than there were last week (287). Deaths (33) were more than twice the previous number (15). Current cases were somewhat higher than in the same week of last year (372) but were nearly 30 percent fewer than the number (543) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. Twenty-eight prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 13 had fewer, and 5 did not change. Case figures for the present week ranged from zero in two prefectures (Mie and Kagawa) to 22 in two others (Saga and Fukuoka). The current and cumulative case rates were 25.1 and 17.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 1.6.

The number of dysentery cases decreased still further this week and was 32 percent less (156) than in the preceding week (231). Deaths also decreased, from 89 to 75. Cases decreased from last week in half (23) of the prefectures and increased in 17. No changes occurred in 6 prefectures, of which one (Shiga) reported no cases during either week. A fifth of all current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (31) and the remainder in 37 additional prefectures with from 1 to 12 cases each. The remaining 8 prefectures reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.1 and 32.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.8 and 9.4.

Typhoid fever cases this week (116) were 14 percent greater than in the previous week (102). There were 17 deaths compared with 16 last week. Cases in the present week were 16 percent fewer than in the forty-sixth week of last year (138) and 55 percent below those (260) in the same period of 1947. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported increases over last week and 14 had decreases. Of the 8 remaining prefectures, which reported no change, 7 had no cases during either period. Thirty-seven prefectures this week had from 1 to 19 cases each, and the other 9 had none. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.5 and 8.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 1.0.

There were slightly fewer cases of paratyphoid fever this week (35) than last week (37). Deaths, however, increased from 2 to 3. The present case figure was the same as in the forty-sixth week of 1948 (35) but was 44 percent less than in the corresponding 1947 period (62). The number of cases decreased from last week in 15 prefectures, increased in 13, and remained the same in 3. Fifteen additional prefectures reported no cases during either period. Current cases were distributed among 19 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 2.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported this week compared with two in the previous week. There have been no deaths reported since the middle of July. There were also no cases in the forty-sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 12 November 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

One case of typhus fever was reported in the present week and there was also one case last week. No deaths have been recorded since early in September. There were 2 and 3 cases respectively during the forty-sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The current and cumulative case rates as of 12 November 1949 were both 0.1, while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased from 34 last week to 22 currently. Deaths (1) remained the same. Cases in the present week were somewhat fewer than those (26) recorded for the same week of last year and a little more than a fifth of the corresponding 1947 total (99). Fifteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 9 had more, and 2 the same number. The 20 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. Shiga Prefecture had 9 of the current cases, and 11 additional prefectures with 1 or 2 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 5.1 respectively, while corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis dropped from 26 last week to 2 in the present period. Deaths also decreased, from 9 to 0. No cases were recorded for the forty-sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947. Nagano and Kagoshima Prefectures reported the two current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.9 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was 0.7.

There were approximately 10 percent more scarlet fever cases this week (82) than in the preceding week (74). One death was reported compared with none previously. Current cases were 17 percent greater than in the same week of last year (70) and more than twice the number (40) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases increased over last week in 14 prefectures, decreased in 10, and remained the same in 6. The 16 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. Half (23) of the prefectures reported from 1 to 17 cases this week. Current and cumulative case rates were 5.3 and 5.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Sixteen cases of epidemic meningitis were reported this week compared with 12 in the preceding week. Deaths (7) also increased over last week (1). There were about the same number of cases in 1948 (14) and 1947 (18) as at present. The majority of prefectures (29) reported no cases either this week or last week. Nine had increases, 6 decreases, and 2 the same number. All current cases occurred in 11 prefectures having either 1 or 2 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.9 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (625) was 9 percent higher than those (573) in the previous week. They were, however, 30 percent greater than the number (480) recorded for the forty-sixth week of last year and 23 percent above the total (510) for the same period of 1947. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported increases over last week and 17 had decreases. No changes were recorded in the remaining 8 prefectures, 5 of which had no cases during either period. The largest numeric increase (from 45 to 82) occurred in Nagano Prefecture. An almost equally large decrease (from 58 to 23) occurred in Kanagawa Prefecture and an even larger decrease in Fukui Prefecture (from 78 to 27). Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero in eight instances to 82 in Nagano. The current and cumulative case rates were 40.3 and 224.8 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,361) remained about the same as last week (1,324). They were approximately twice the number (675) recorded for the same week of last year and 64 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (830). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 20 had more, and 1 remained the same. Tokyo-to had 154 of this week's cases and the other prefectures from 2 to 97 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 87.8 and 159.5 respectively.

There was a small decrease in tuberculosis cases, from 8,151 to 7,937. The current figure was 20 percent greater than that (6,607) for the forty-sixth week of last year and about 30 percent above the number (6,071) recorded for the same period of 1947. (See attached chart). There were increases over last week in more than half (26) of the prefectures, decreases in 18, and no change in 2. Prefectural case figures for the present week ranged from 22 to 829. The current and cumulative case rates were 511.8 and 585.1 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (1,720) was 8 percent greater than in the preceding week (1,592). It was 78 percent above the figure (964) recorded for the same week of last year and only slightly above the corresponding 1947 total (1662) (See attached chart). Over half (25) of the prefectures had increases over last week 17 had decreases, and 4 no change. Fukuoka Prefecture and Hokkaido reported 130 and 105 cases respectively this week, and the others had from 10 to 82 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 110.9 and 166.3 respectively.

Seven cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 11 last week. There were about three times as many cases (22) in the forty-sixth week of last year and nearly seven times as many (47) in the same period of 1947. The prefectures having cases in the present week were Fukuoka (3), Toyama (2), Mie (1), and Nagasaki (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 2.7 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (51) decreased slightly from the preceding week (56). Half as many cases (26) were reported during the forty-sixth week of last year. In 16 prefectures there were decreases from last week, in 13 there were increases, and in 2 the number did not change. No cases during either period were recorded for the remaining 15 prefectures. Thirteen of the current cases were in Tokyo-to, and there were from 1 to 4 cases in each of 23 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 4.0 respectively.

There were 52 cases of tetanus this week compared with 40 in the previous period. The number (53) in the forty-sixth week of 1948 was almost the same as that reported currently. Thirteen prefectures reported increases over last week, 11 reported decreases, and in 8 there was no change. The remaining 14 prefectures reported no cases either week. Eight of the current cases occurred in Chiba Prefecture, and the remainder in 23 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 2.7 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases (17) changed only slightly from the previous week (19). During the forty-sixth week of last year there were 25 cases. Current cases were distributed among 16 prefectures having 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

No rabies cases were reported in the present week although there were three last week and one in the forty-sixth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 12 November 1949 was 0.1.

There were no anthrax cases in either the present week or in the same period of last year. The most recent occurrence of anthrax reported this year was in mid-August. The cumulative case rate as of 12 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

Leprosy cases increased from 16 last week to 22 in the present period. In the forty-sixth week of 1948 there were 16 cases recorded. Eight prefectures accounted for the current cases, which numbered from 1 to 5 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.0 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases increased 13 percent, from 2,205 to 2,490. This week's cases were more than a third greater than those (1,841) reported during the same period of 1948. Twenty-seven prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 18 had fewer, and 1 did not change. Prefectural case figures for the present week ranged from 2 to 406. The current and cumulative case rates were 160.5 and 226.1 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week, while last week there were three. Sixteen cases were recorded for the forty-sixth week of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 12 November 1949 was 0.7.

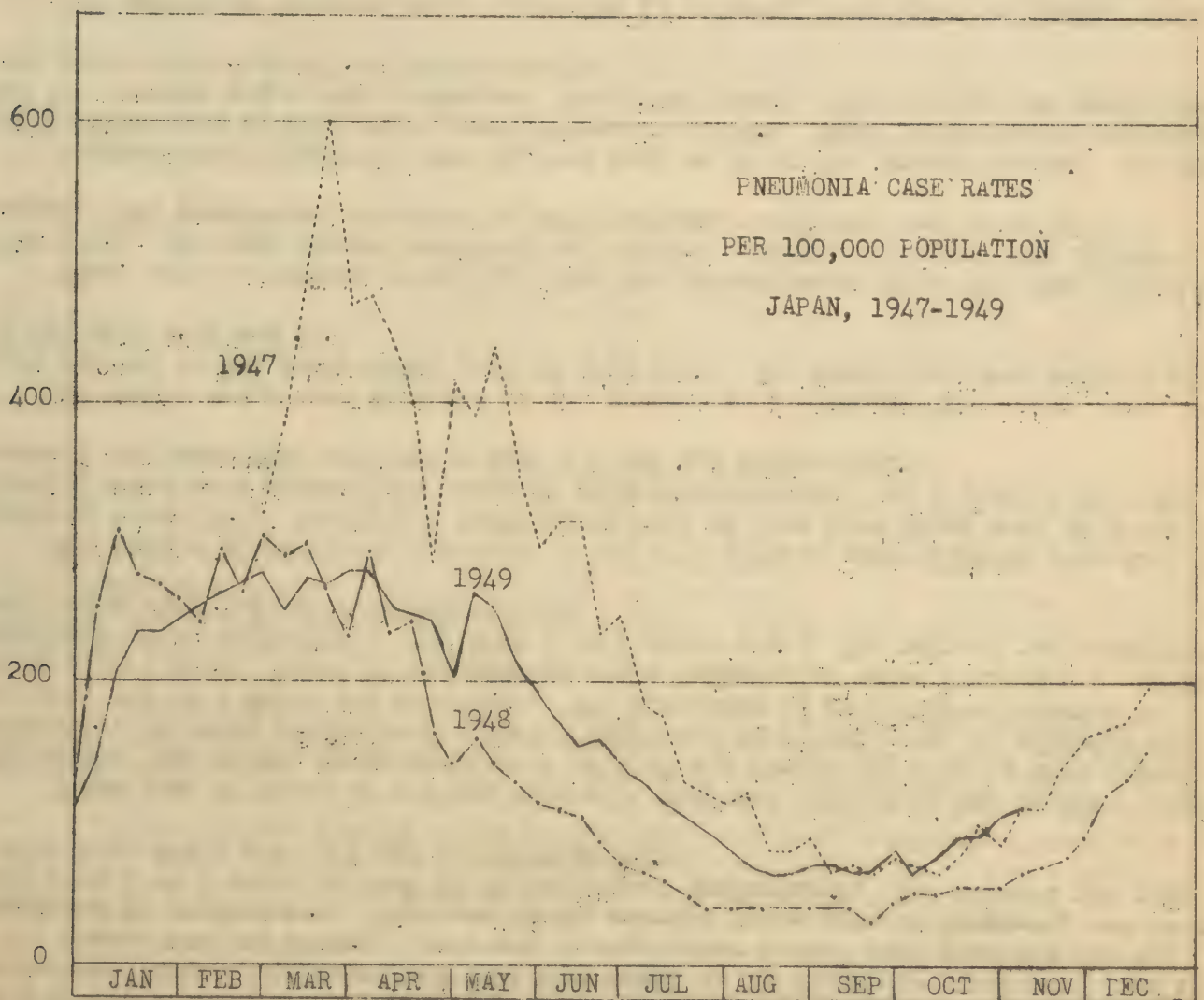
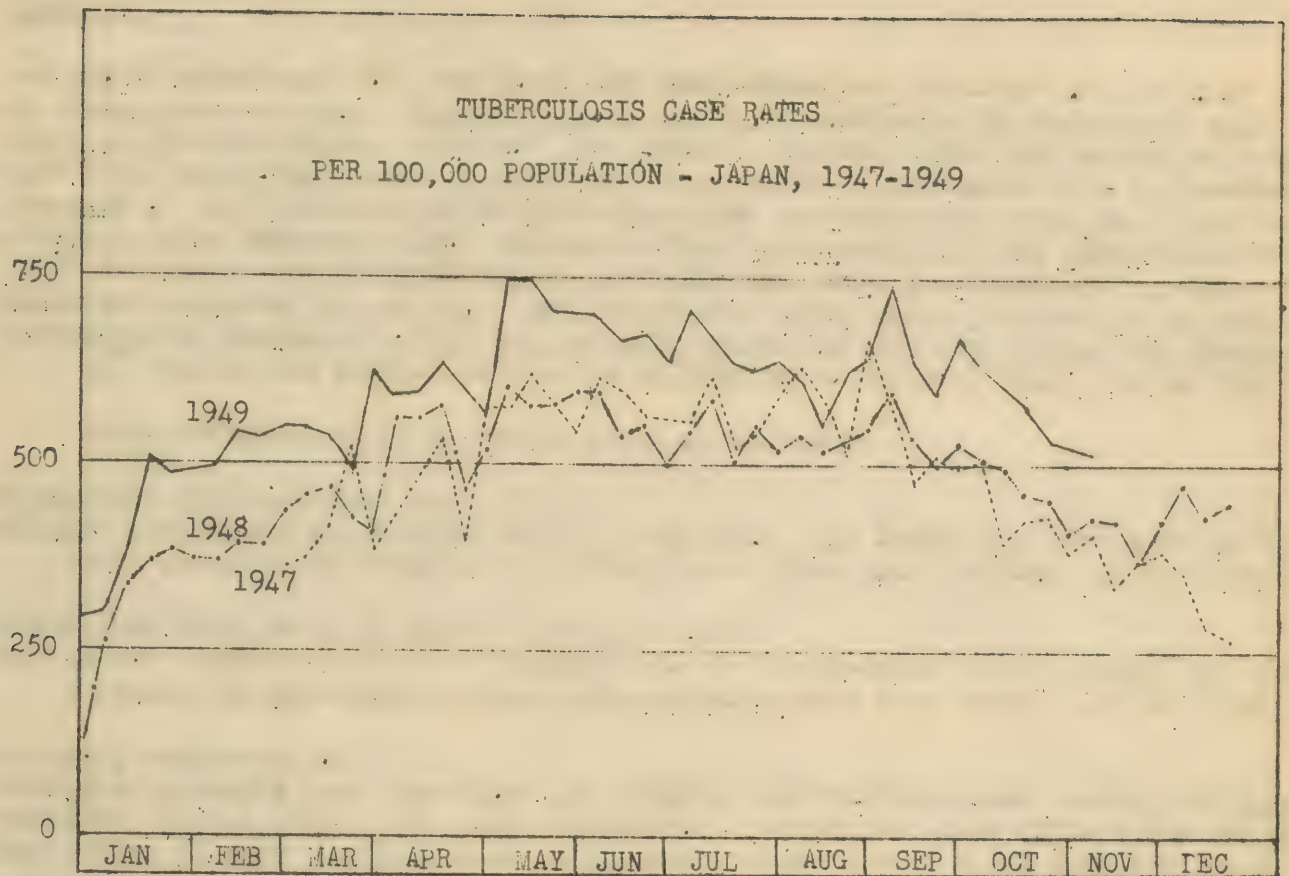
There has been no incidence of dengue fever since early August. No cases were reported during the forty-sixth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 12 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,963 and 169,146 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,214 and 160,745; chancroid, 336 and 19,898; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 14 and 572. The totals were higher than last week's for syphilis, gonorrhea, and lymphogranuloma venereum, but lower for chancroid. Last week syphilis cases numbered 2,949, gonorrhea 2,805, chancroid 357, and lymphogranuloma venereum 8. All diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum were lower than last year when there were 3,805 cases of syphilis, 3,591 cases of gonorrhea, 613 of chancroid, and 6 of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 191.0 and 237.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 207.2 and 225.3; chancroid, 21.7 and 27.9; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.9 and 0.8.

Footnote:

1/ These 28 diseases do not include the four venereal diseases which are tallied separately.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 12 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	18	1	750	101	4	-	464	84
AOMORI	8	-	210	14	1	-	134	30
IWATE	4	-	275	34	1	-	*628	81
MIYAGI	12	3	387	25	1	-	289	53
AKITA	13	-	325	21	1	-	229	43
YAMAGATA	6	-	184	22	1	-	426	62
FUKUSHIMA	7	3	213	22	1	-	455	158
IBARAKI	4	-	214	17	6	4	1038	545
TOCHIGI	3	1	185	18	5	2	595	250
GUMMA	5	1	171	23	7	3	1481	395
SAITAMA	13	-	286	16	8	8	1746	476
CHIBA	8	-	189	25	11	8	825	275
TOKYO	20	4	889	97	31	11	3236	780
KANAGAWA	6	1	327	40	3	2	957	206
NIIGATA	14	-	512	40	8	5	1609	278
TOYAMA	13	-	207	22	1	1	140	49
ISHIKAWA	2	-	206	19	-	-	169	42
FUKUI	2	-	138	9	-	-	113	32
YAMANASHI	5	1	57	9	4	4	150	41
NAGANO	8	1	254	20	-	-	533	85
GIFU	7	3	136	22	2	3	470	207
SHIZUOKA	2	-	259	28	12	4	1026	311
AICHI	12	-	337	19	1	2	1138	419
MIE	-	-	182	13	4	-	291	75
SHIGA	2	-	82	6	-	-	77	15
KYOTO	3	-	156	13	2	2	377	76
OSAKA	8	1	304	27	8	2	584	*91
HYOGO	19	1	374	36	3	-	316	100
NARA	2	1	84	13	1	-	48	21
WAKAYAMA	1	-	82	1	1	-	107	32
TOTTORI	6	-	71	8	1	1	76	24
SHIMANE	12	2	232	15	1	1	303	125
OKAYAMA	9	1	151	19	5	6	169	96
HIROSHIMA	9	-	364	22	-	-	413	170
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	286	23	6	-	250	108
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	104	8	3	1	169	59
KAGAWA	-	-	111	16	4	-	240	78
EHIME	7	-	173	18	-	-	294	86
KOCHI	3	-	*122	3	-	-	122	48
FUKUOKA	22	-	782	69	3	2	430	134
SAGA	22	-	367	24	1	-	109	44
NAGASAKI	16	-	311	22	1	1	216	40
KUMAMOTO	10	1	196	20	-	-	180	89
OITA	5	-	331	34	1	1	182	104
MIYAZAKI	16	5	450	45	1	-	388	116
KAGOSHIMA	10	2	383	52	1	1	166	79
TOTAL	390	33	*12409	1170	156	75	*23358	*6712
RATE								
Current	25.1	2.1	17.4	1.6	10.1	4.8	23.7	9.4
Previous	18.5	1.0			14.9	5.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	174	28	1	-	74	5
AOMORI	2	-	78	12	3	-	35	1
IWATE	-	-	80	10	-	-	31	2
MIYAGI	4	-	193	22	1	-	107	9
AKITA	6	-	49	6	1	-	15	3
YAMAGATA	2	-	42	7	-	-	16	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	115	13	-	1	135	8
IBARAKI	1	-	77	13	1	-	43	1
TOCHIGI	1	-	63	15	-	-	23	-
GUMMA	4	1	50	8	2	-	30	2
SAITAMA	5	-	176	20	-	-	50	5
CHIBA	7	1	119	25	1	-	41	2
TOKYO	19	5	792	90	5	1	453	12
KANAGAWA	3	1	238	33	2	-	57	2
NIIGATA	11	-	271	11	1	-	75	2
TOYAMA	1	-	86	18	2	-	41	3
ISHIKAWA	-	1	44	9	-	-	28	2
FUKUI	2	-	126	10	-	-	27	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	1	-	107	10	-	-	44	3
GIFU	2	-	182	27	-	-	22	4
SHIZUOKA	2	-	228	23	2	-	97	6
AICHI	3	-	304	31	1	-	85	-
MIE	1	-	257	30	-	-	51	5
SHIGA	-	-	26	3	-	-	15	1
KYOTO	1	-	149	15	-	-	56	-
OSAKA	4	1	223	34	3	-	47	5
HYOGO	7	-	282	34	1	-	27	-
NARA	1	-	84	19	-	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	78	10	-	1	29	1
TOTTORI	-	-	62	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	1	-	69	9	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	3	4	109	34	-	-	20	-
HIROSHIMA	5	2	263	23	3	-	67	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	45	6	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	66	6	1	-	12	1
KAGAWA	2	-	39	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	58	6	-	-	17	1
KOCHI	1	-	92	15	3	-	8	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	160	20	1	-	43	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	52	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	15	3	-	-	16	1
OITA	1	-	28	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	31	4	-	-	11	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	12	4	-	-	6	-
TOTAL	116	17	5844	738	35	9	2035	101
RATE								
Current	7.5	1.1	8.2	1.0	2.3	0.2	2.9	0.1
Previous	6.6	1.0			2.4	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	9	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	1	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMORO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	122	12	1	-	99	6
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	3	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	35	1	-	-	30	21
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	-	-	8	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	-	-	38	3	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	2	-	126	3	-	-	215	67
KANAGAWA	2	-	38	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	-	-	41	2	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	1	-	18	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	1	-	32	1	-	-	95	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	21	-	1	-	30	7
GIFU	-	-	24	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	23	1	-	-	49	21
AICHI	1	-	66	1	-	-	75	6
MIE	-	-	26	3	-	-	36	14
SHIGA	9	-	2177	4	-	-	66	28
KYOTO	-	-	131	1	-	-	24	2
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	1	-	52	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	21	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	27	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	43	-	-	-	82	39
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	2	-	-	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	26	-	-	-	2	1
EHIME	-	-	32	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	63	4	-	-	15	1
SAGA	1	-	15	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	33	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	-	-	19	-	-	-	13	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	24	2	-	-	29	13
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	30	-	1	-	35	14
TOTAL	22	1	3618	57	2	-	1341	481
RATE								
Current	1.4	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	-	1.9	0.7
Previous	2.2	0.1			1.7	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	368	8	2	2	148	42
AOMORI	2	-	31	-	-	-	35	6
IWATE	1	-	48	-	-	-	25	6
MIYAGI	2	-	45	1	2	-	56	13
AKITA	3	-	43	1	-	-	33	8
YAMAGATA	-	-	50	1	1	-	28	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	56	1	-	-	49	13
IBARAKI	3	-	55	-	1	-	32	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	54	2	1	-	10	2
GUMMA	2	-	71	-	1	-	22	9
SAITAMA	5	-	*179	4	-	-	30	11
CHIBA	11	-	117	1	-	1	24	6
TOKYO	17	-	873	9	2	-	238	66
KANAGAWA	5	-	192	1	1	-	68	17
NIIGATA	1	-	46	2	-	-	18	5
TOYAMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	15	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	-	-	14	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	44	5	-	-	8	2
NAGANO	8	-	315	3	1	-	20	7
GIFU	-	-	50	2	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	52	1	-	-	30	12
AICHI	1	-	138	-	-	-	17	5
MIE	2	-	43	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	4	-	94	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	3	-	228	1	-	-	55	23
OSAKA	3	-	155	3	2	1	94	35
HYOGO	-	-	75	1	-	1	31	6
NARA	-	-	24	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	1	25	1	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	1	-	-	27	8
SHIMANE	1	-	53	-	-	-	11	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	105	2	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	24	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	43	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	17	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	21	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	-	-	29	2	-	-	53	12
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	2	2	15	3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
TOTAL	82	1	* 3,857	55	16	7	1,369	406
RATE								
Current	5.3	0.1	5.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.6
Previous	4.8	-	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.6
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 12 Nov 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	27	10,798	97	9,361
AOMORI	20	1,229	28	1,654
IWATE	9	965	7	1,501
MIYAGI	19	1,571	22	2,507
AKITA	4	1,359	21	1,613
YAMAGATA	13	1,317	13	1,818
FUKUSHIMA	15	2,156	33	1,470
IBARAKI	2	2,823	43	1,692
TOCHIGI	6	778	18	1,411
GUNMA	57	2,505	34	2,591
SAITAMA	47	3,619	60	4,435
CHIBA	15	1,774	29	1,169
TOKYO	4	11,674	154	9,568
KANAGAWA	23	3,381	73	4,190
NIIGATA	51	5,375	35	2,517
TOYAMA	2	5,840	34	2,919
ISHIKAWA	15	2,915	19	1,736
FUKUI	27	1,941	20	1,318
YAMANASHI	12	1,780	2	427
NAGANO	82	3,107	58	3,544
GIFU	17	2,398	9	2,079
SHIZUOKA	7	3,265	35	3,108
AICHI	36	7,158	30	5,186
MIE	5	4,577	18	1,569
SHIGA	6	5,370	14	2,809
KYOTO	-	6,283	28	3,126
OSAKA	-	5,904	27	4,481
HYOGO	4	4,608	68	4,643
NARA	-	1,363	17	468
WAKAYAMA	-	1,830	7	500
TOTTORI	1	870	21	850
SHIMANE	-	5,801	13	962
OKAYAMA	5	1,196	21	1,998
HIROSHIMA	25	4,990	72	3,695
YAMAGUCHI	-	2,895	5	1,333
TOKUSHIMA	8	637	9	490
KAGAWA	16	703	14	2,268
EHIME	9	1,504	40	4,107
KOCHI	-	403	2	314
FUKUOKA	14	14,612	56	6,380
SAGA	4	3,643	13	1,511
NAGASAKI	5	3,886	17	1,303
KUMAMOTO	-	4,141	10	1,050
OITA	2	2,294	7	633
MIYAZAKI	5	1,652	2	632
KAGOSHIMA	6	1,454	6	831
TOTAL	625	160,344	1,361	113,767
RATE				
Current	40.3	224.8	87.8	159.5
Previous	36.9		85.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	666	31373	105	9148
AOMORI	136	6924	18	2115
IWATE	61	7907	10	2414
MIYAGI	167	9259	70	3038
AKITA	78	5785	27	1775
YAMAGATA	90	5668	43	2298
FUKUSHIMA	125	6813	49	3254
IBARAKI	94	5523	38	3625
TOCHIGI	65	4101	10	2026
GUMMA	118	5547	65	3390
SAITAMA	186	8688	82	3891
CHIBA	308	7159	49	1492
TOKYO	829	49387	72	7279
KANAGAWA	236	12852	49	3387
NIIGATA	173	10127	46	4654
TOYAMA	74	9366	61	3780
ISHIKAWA	122	6139	25	1640
FUKUI	83	4154	21	1125
YAMANASHI	41	2039	14	1170
NAGANO	159	10250	41	3945
GIFU	133	6870	27	2639
SHIZUOKA	121	8243	19	3108
AICHI	465	18247	55	4237
MIE	170	7123	25	2418
SHIGA	46	3516	10	1853
KYOTO	126	13487	36	2103
OSAKA	301	20832	24	2382
HYOGO	405	15003	77	3337
NARA	39	2409	10	623
WAKAYAMA	61	3843	11	1138
TOTTORI	76	3107	11	741
SHIMANE	119	5827	17	1558
OKAYAMA	198	9219	30	2373
HIROSHIMA	229	14034	48	2651
YAMAGUCHI	159	8132	23	1646
TOKUSHIMA	68	2937	20	1003
KAGAWA	41	4906	14	1308
EHIME	134	6645	36	3553
KOCHI	22	2828	10	862
FUKUOKA	328	17710	130	4390
SAGA	73	4051	32	1508
NAGASAKI	425	7981	29	1711
KUMAMOTO	114	5202	39	2248
OITA	58	*4488	13	889
MIZUKAWA	93	6009	56	1571
KAGOSHIMA	122	5677	23	1365
<hr/>				
TOTAL	7937	*417387	1720	118,661
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	511.8	585.1	110.9	166.2
Previous	525.6		102.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS		TETANUS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	78	2	493	3	37
AOMORI	-	18	-	183	1	18
IVATE	-	-	1	69	-	20
MIYAGI	-	32	4	151	1	23
AKITA	-	-	1	67	1	16
YAMAGATA	-	1	2	98	-	17
FUKUSHIMA	-	7	1	38	1	33
IBARAKI	-	2	-	33	4	139
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	13	1	35
GUMMA	-	72	1	42	3	64
SAITAMA	-	58	-	55	1	60
CHIBA	-	4	3	20	8	92
TOKYO	-	91	13	264	1	103
KANAGAWA	-	14	2	91	-	52
NIIGATA	-	182	1	38	1	36
TOYAMA	2	36	-	35	-	11
ISHIKAWA	-	54	1	64	-	34
FUKUI	-	73	2	54	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6	-	20
NAGANO	-	82	1	89	2	69
GIFU	-	36	-	33	2	34
SHIZUOKA	-	36	1	71	3	68
AICHI	-	54	1	111	1	71
MIE	1	71	1	39	4	41
SHIGA	-	35	-	7	-	9
KYOTO	-	21	-	38	-	36
OSAKA	-	208	-	40	2	40
HYOGO	-	85	2	83	-	32
NARA	-	11	-	10	-	15
WAKAYAMA	-	10	-	10	-	20
TOTTORI	-	-	-	9	-	9
SHIMANE	-	12	-	14	-	20
OKAYAMA	-	15	2	56	1	46
HIFOSHIMA	-	95	-	13	3	36
YAMAGUCHI	-	41	2	18	-	28
TOKUSHIMA	-	43	-	31	1	20
KAGAWA	-	63	1	20	-	37
EHIME	-	48	1	52	-	67
KOCHI	-	3	4	12	-	28
FUKUOKA	3	31	-	99	2	77
SAGA	-	17	-	39	-	37
NAGASAKI	1	51	-	29	-	47
KUMAMOTO	-	30	-	26	1	46
OITA	-	34	-	73	-	37
MIYAZAKI	-	44	1	17	-	53
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	16	4	89
<hr/>						
TOTAL	7	1,918	51	2,869	52	1,935
<hr/>						
Rate						
Current	0.5	2.7	3.3	4.0	3.4	2.7
Previous	0.7		3.6		2.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PUERPERAL INFECTION		RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	98	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	27	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	13	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	12	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	24	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	19	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	19	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	19	-	3	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	13	-	1	-	-
GUMMA	1	18	-	3	-	-
SAITAMA	-	42	-	10	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	22	-	-
TOKYO	1	17	-	18	-	1
KANAGAWA	1	14	-	5	-	2
NIIGATA	-	23	-	1	-	-
TOYAMA	1	34	-	-	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	13	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	13	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	9	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	36	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	12	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	18	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	20	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	7	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	16	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	22	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	5	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	1	38	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	10	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	4	-	-	-	-
SGUNABE	2	23	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	17	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	31	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	3	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	14	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	8	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	22	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	20	-	1	-	-
SAGA	-	6	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	10	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	13	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	10	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	27	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	21	-	-	-	-
<hr/>						
TOTAL	17	852	-	64	-	10
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	1.1	1.2	-	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	1.2		0.2		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	9	403	9952
AOMORI	4	17	68	8581
IWATE	-	15	32	3465
MIVAGI	-	7	77	5794
AKITA	-	14	22	4280
YAMAGATA	-	5	20	2178
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	57	3051
IBARAKI	-	8	71	4039
TOCHIGI	1	10	12	2133
CHUMA	5	123	38	9829
SAITAMA	-	11	131	5207
CHIBA	-	1	23	2514
TOKYO	-	48	56	6470
KANAGAWA	-	16	52	3403
NIIGATA	-	7	40	2139
TOYAMA	-	1	30	2378
ISHIKAWA	-	6	16	812
FUKUI	-	6	13	1225
YAMANASHI	-	3	14	891
NAGANO	4	16	14	1730
GIFFU	-	7	24	2293
SHIZUOKA	-	21	8	4179
AICHI	1	26	212	* 11724
MIE	-	14	35	1738
SHIGA	-	11	5	722
KYOTO	-	45	42	2009
OSAKA	-	6	54	7872
HYOGO	-	24	111	5402
NARA	-	3	7	732
WAKAYAMA	-	6	54	2553
TOTTORI	-	8	13	972
SHIMANE	-	5	62	926
OKAYAMA	-	14	75	3296
HIROSHIMA	-	3	33	5418
YAMAGUCHI	4	11	6	990
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	15	3042
KAGAWA	-	4	23	3321
EHIME	-	15	20	2133
KOCHI	-	7	5	1390
FUKUOKA	2	45	126	7442
SAGA	-	6	7	665
NAGASAKI	-	24	262	2146
KUMAMOTO	1	23	38	2513
OITA	-	15	2	1527
MIYAZAKI	-	2	12	3707
KAGOSHIMA	-	9	41	2421
TOTAL	22	697	2490	* 161324
RATE				
Current	1.4	1.0	100.5	226.1
Previous	1.0		142.2	
See footnotes at end of table.				

Weekly Report - 12 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
PANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
MIICATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NIIGANO	-	21	-	-
GIFFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NIIRA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOPTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
KIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	157	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
TOYUOKA	-	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMINOTO	-	1	-	2
CITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	-	531	-	5
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	-	0.7	-	0.0
Previous	0.2		-	
<hr/>				
See footnotes at end of table.				

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 46 Weeks		
	12 Nov 1949	13 Nov 1948	15 Nov 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Tiphtheria	390	372	543	12409	13711	25146
Dysentery	156	96	220	23358	14302	38779
Typhoid Fever	116	138	260	5844	8497	16778
Paratyphoid Fever	35	35	62	2035	2699	4439
Smallpox	-	-	-	122	28	387
Typhus Fever	1	2	3	99	429	1028
Malaria	22	26	99	3618	4780	11372
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	2	-	-	1341	7208	264
Scarlet Fever	82	70	40	3857	2400	2320
Epidemic Meningitis	16	14	18	1369	1923	3243
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	625	480	510	160344	49531	NA
Whooping Cough	1361	675	830	113767	47592	NA
Tuberculosis	7937	6607	6071	417387	339450	NA
Pneumonia	1720	964	1663	118661	100878	NA
Influenza	7	22	47	1918	2645	NA
Poliomyelitis	51	26	NA	2869	849	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	52	53	NA	1935	1722	NA
Puerperal Infection	17	25	NA	852	876	NA
Rabies	-	1	NA	64	35	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	10	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	22	16	NA	697	641	NA
Trachoma	2490	1841	NA	161324	136929	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	-	16	NA	531	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Deaths						
Tiphtheria	33	30	43	1170	1205	2065
Dysentery	75	29	78	6712	3933	7182
Typhoid Fever	17	15	49	738	1014	2083
Paratyphoid Fever	3	7	5	101	141	254
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus Fever	-	1	-	6	29	83
Malaria	1	1	-	57	37	22
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	72	-	481	2921	133
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	55	34	54
Epidemic Meningitis	7	7	9	406	485	1057
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative for First 46 Weeks		
	12 Nov 1949	13 Nov 1948	15 Nov 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	25.1	24.3	36.3	17.4	19.4	36.5
Dysentery	10.1	6.3	14.7	32.7	20.3	56.4
Typhoid fever	7.5	9.0	17.4	8.2	12.0	24.4
Paratyphoid fever	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.9	3.8	6.5
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.6
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5
Malaria	1.4	1.7	6.6	5.1	6.8	16.5
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	0.1	-	-	1.9	10.2	0.4
Scarlet fever	5.3	4.6	2.7	5.4	3.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7	4.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	40.3	31.3	34.1	224.8	70.2	NA
Whooping cough	87.8	44.0	55.5	159.5	67.5	NA
Tuberculosis	511.8	430.7	405.8	585.1	481.1	NA
Pneumonia	110.9	62.8	111.2	166.3	143.0	NA
Influenza	0.5	1.4	3.1	2.7	3.7	NA
Poliomyelitis	3.3	1.7	NA	4.0	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	3.4	3.5	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal infection	1.1	1.6	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	-	0.1	NA	0.1	0.0	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	1.4	1.0	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	160.5	120.0	NA	226.1	194.1	NA
Infectious diarrhea	-	1.0	NA	0.7	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.1	12.0	2.9	1.6	1.7	3.0
Dysentery	4.8	1.9	5.2	9.4	5.6	10.4
Typhoid fever	1.1	1.0	3.3	1.0	1.4	3.0
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	4.7	-	0.7	4.1	0.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 12 November 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	145	7006	150	7653
AOMORI	32	1889	35	1698
IWATE	25	1577	12	809
MIYAGI	64	2267	52	1783
AKITA	27	1631	18	1024
YAMAGATA	49	2156	32	1141
FUKUSHIMA	69	2899	63	2168
IBARAKI	49	2097	27	1455
TOCHIGI	66	2713	38	2120
GUMMA	40	2486	37	1884
SAITAMA	50	2320	39	1584
CHIBA	73	2925	58	1935
TOKYO	161	11612	313	14352
KANAGAWA	155	9967	481	15396
NIIGATA	34	2480	23	1280
TOYAMA	29	1986	37	2146
ISHIKAWA	28	1856	43	2046
FUKUI	13	1246	15	1119
YAMANASHI	14	1013	15	909
NAGANO	43	2350	33	2254
GIFU	15	1606	31	3161
SHIZUOKA	54	3434	64	3171
AICHI	139	7523	110	7878
MIE	64	2380	35	1664
SHIGA	27	1448	28	1205
KYOTO	64	6375	85	4786
OSAKA	222	13491	131	9077
HYOGO	225	10585	174	8068
NARA	39	1845	44	1947
WAKAYAMA	18	2922	17	3118
TOTTORI	42	1455	20	1348
SHIMANE	14	860	11	682
OKAYAMA	69	3548	48	3222
HIROSHIMA	112	5635	186	7058
YAMAGUCHI	28	3818	84	5356
TOKUSHIMA	21	1317	22	755
KAGAWA	12	*2141	4	*1087
EHIME	34	1402	19	1512
FUKUOKA	258	13501	276	14434
SAGA	50	2415	49	2190
NAGASAKI	88	5970	63	4423
KUMAMOTO	55	3063	30	2209
OITA	27	2271	52	2399
MIYAZAKI	27	1609	34	1442
KAGOSHIMA	59	1993	49	2229
KOCHI	34	1402	19	1512
TOTAL	2963	*169146	3214	*160745
RATE				
Current	191.0	237.1	207.2	225.3
Previous	190.1		180.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 12 NOV 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	19	649	-	32
AOMORI	1	138	-	2
IWATE	-	68	-	4
MIYAGI	4	138	-	-
AKITA	-	82	-	3
YAMAGATA	-	47	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	5	230	-	2
IBARAKI	7	257	-	3
TOCHIGI	5	183	-	1
GUMMA	2	218	-	7
SAITAMA	4	131	-	3
CHIBA	2	265	-	7
TOKYO	26	1685	1	48
KANAGAWA	29	1857	-	43
NIIGATA	-	80	1	4
TOYAMA	-	153	-	4
ISHIKAWA	5	170	1	10
FUKUI	5	175	1	3
YAMANASHI	-	139	-	3
NAGANO	-	138	-	-
GIFU	9	323	-	4
SHIZUOKA	4	245	-	7
AICHI	6	1202	-	4
MIE	4	291	-	10
SHIGA	5	289	-	3
KYOTO	26	1299	1	59
OSAKA	33	1829	2	83
HYOGO	30	1302	5	50
NARA	5	414	-	14
WAKAYAMA	1	509	-	14
TOTTORI	2	167	-	4
SHIMANE	2	48	-	1
OKAYAMA	12	640	-	8
HIROSHIMA	27	904	1	35
YAMAGUCHI	3	367	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	1	82	-	2
KAGAWA	1	108	-	3
EHIME	-	180	-	3
KOCHI	1	111	-	2
FUKUOKA	30	1689	1	29
SAGA	7	119	-	4
NAGASAKI	6	501	-	16
KUMAMOTO	-	83	-	2
OITA	1	150	-	4
MIYAZAKI	1	60	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	5	183	-	9
<hr/>				
TOTAL	336	19,898	14	572
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	21.7	27.9	0.9	0.8
Previous	23.0		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	12 Nov 1949	13 Nov 1948	15 Nov 1947	First 46 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Syphilis	2963	3805	3162	169146	192819	129583
Gonorrhea	3214	3591	4294	160745	198574	188911
Chancroid	336	613	878	19898	33089	36165
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	14	6	NA	572	633	NA

RATE

Syphilis	191.0	248.1	211.4	237.1	273.3	188.3
Gonorrhea	207.2	234.1	287.1	225.3	281.4	274.5
Chancroid	21.7	40.0	58.7	27.9	46.9	52.6
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	0.9	0.4	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and also no cases of yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (--) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 19 NOVEMBER 1949

During the forty-seventh week, ended 19 november 1949, there were 14,943 cases of the 28 communicable diseases now being reported compared with 15,104 cases reported for the same diseases last week. The total for last week includes a correction for that period.

Diphtheria cases this week (335) were 14 percent fewer than last week (390). Deaths also decreased, from 33 to 18. The current number of cases was 15 percent less than that (396) recorded for the forty-seventh week of last year and 44 percent below the figure (603) for the same period of 1947. Twenty-six of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more, and 8 remained the same. There were no cases reported currently in the two prefectures (Shiga and Wakayama) and from 1 to 19 cases in the other 44 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.6 and 17.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 1.6.

Dysentery continued to decline, with 40 percent fewer cases this week (94) than there were in the preceding week (156). Deaths decreased in the same proportion, from 75 to 45. Present cases numbered approximately the same as in the corresponding period of last year (95) and were 12 percent fewer than those (107) recorded for the forty-seventh week of 1947. There were decreases from last week in more than half (24) of the prefectures and increases in 7. No changes occurred in 15 prefectures, 5 of which reported no cases during either week. Cases in present period were distributed among 27 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 19 and the others from 1 to 10 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.1 and 32.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.9 and 9.3.

There were 21 percent fewer cases of typhoid fever this week (92) than in the preceding week (116). Deaths numbered 13 compared with 17 previously. Cases this week were 32 percent below those (135) in the same week of last year and a little over half of the corresponding 1947 total (173). Twenty of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 11 had increases, and 8 the same number. Seven additional prefectures reported having no cases during either period. Tokyo-to had 13 of this week's cases, and 30 other prefectures with from 1 to 9 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.9 and 8.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.0.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases decreased 43 percent, from 35 last week to 20 during the current week. Deaths, however, remained the same (3). Current cases were 39 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (33) and 62 percent below those (52) in the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases from last week in 15 prefectures and increases in 2. Half (23) of the prefectures did not change from last week, 20 having no cases in either period. This week's cases occurred in 13 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 2.8 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

One smallpox case was reported this week whereas there were no cases last week. There have been no deaths reported since mid-July. In the forty-seventh week of last year there were no cases and in the same period of 1947 there were 2. Fukuoka Prefecture reported the one current case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There was one case of typhus fever reported this week, the same as in each of the two preceding weeks. No deaths have been reported since early September. In the forty-seventh weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 2 and 3 cases respectively. For the third consecutive week the one case reported has occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased from 22 last week to 17 currently and deaths from one to zero. There were 24 cases in the forty-seventh week of last year and 92, or more than five times this week's total, in the corresponding 1947 period. Cases increased over last week in eight prefectures, decreased in 7, and remained the same

in 4. There were no cases during either period in the remaining 27 prefectures. Thirteen prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 5.0 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Eleven cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported this week compared with two in the preceding period. There were seven current deaths and none previously. No cases were recorded during the forty-seventh weeks of either 1948 or 1947. Eight of the cases this week were in Kagawa Prefecture, two in Kagoshima, and one in Ibaraki. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

There were nearly 30 percent more scarlet fever cases this week (106) than in the preceding week (82). There were two deaths compared with one previously. Cases this week were nearly twice the number (55) recorded for the same period of 1948 and somewhat greater than those (99) in the corresponding 1947 week. Fourteen prefectures this week reported increases, 11 decreases, and 6 the same number. In addition, there were 15 prefectures where no cases were recorded for either period. About a fourth of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (26) and the remainder in 25 other prefectures having from 1 to 11 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.8 and 5.4 respectively while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases numbered 12 this week compared with 16 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths currently and 7 last week. The present number of cases was the same as in the corresponding 1948 week (12) and nearly the same as during the forty-seventh week of 1947 (14). Cases decreased from last week in 7 prefectures, increased in 4, and remained the same number in 4. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had none during either period. Nine prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for all of this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Approximately the same number of measles cases was reported this week (615) as last week (625). It was 10 percent greater than that (560) recorded for the same week of last year but 5 percent less than in the corresponding 1947 period (645). Changes from last week were equally divided between increases and decreases (21 of each). Four prefectures did not change, of which 2 had no cases during either period. Nearly a sixth (98) of this week's cases occurred in Nagano Prefecture and the remainder in 42 additional prefectures with from 1 to 51 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 39.7 and 220.8 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased 12 percent, from 1,361 last week to 1,523 in the present week. The current number was more than twice those for the same weeks of 1948 and 1947 (692 and 658 respectively). Twenty-eight prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 17 had fewer, and one remained the same. Tokyo-to had 167 of the cases this week and the other prefectures from 1 to 87 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 98.2 and 158.2 respectively.

There were 5 percent fewer tuberculosis cases reported this week (7,513) than in the preceding week (7,937). They were 16 percent above those (6,499) in the corresponding 1948 week and 50 percent greater than in the same period of 1947 (5,002). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 20 had more, and 1 did not change. Prefectural case figures ranged from 36 to 850. The current and cumulative case rates were 484.4 and 582.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases increased 14 percent, from 1,720 last week to 1,965 currently. They were 78 percent greater than in the forty-seventh week of 1948 (1,101) and 22 percent above those (1,612) for the same period of 1947. Thirty-one prefectures reported increases over last week, 14 decreases, and 1 no change. Saitama, Tokyo, and Fukuoka Prefectures this week had 127, 121, and 109 cases respectively, while the 43 other prefectures had from 10 to 92 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 126.7 and 165.5 respectively.

Seventeen cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 7 last week. The present number was nearly twice that (9) recorded for the same week of last year but well under half the corresponding 1947 figure (40). Changes in case

figures since last week included 7 increases and 4 decreases, while 35 prefectures had no cases during either period. Miyagi Prefecture had 9 of the current cases and 6 other prefectures 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 2.7 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (32) were 37 percent fewer than in the preceding week (51). In the forty-seventh week of last year there were 18 cases. There were decreases from last week in 16 prefectures and increases in 9. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures remained the same, most of which (15) reported no cases during either period. This week's cases occurred in 19 prefectures with from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 4.0 respectively.

There were 47 cases of tetanus this week compared with 52 last week and 33 in the same week of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in 13 prefectures and increased in 10. Half (23) of the prefectures did not change, and 15 of those had no cases during either week. Cases in the present period were distributed among 25 prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.5 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases this week (8) were about half of those (17) reported last week. Twelve cases were recorded for the forty-seventh week of last year. Present cases occurred in seven prefectures with one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.2 respectively.

Three cases of rabies were reported currently. There were no cases last week, and there was one case in the forty-seventh week of 1948. Kanagawa (2) and Gumma (1) reported the three cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

No anthrax was reported in either the present week or in the same week of last year. The last case reported this year was in mid-August. The cumulative case rate as of 19 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

There were 16 cases of leprosy reported this week compared with 22 previously. Nine cases were recorded for the forty-seventh week of last year. Gumma Prefecture had 9 of the current cases and 6 additional prefectures 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.0.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,510) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (2,492). They were 25 percent above the total (2,008) reported for the same week of last year. Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures and increased in 18. Prefectural case figures ranged from 2 to 308. The current and cumulative case rates were 161.8 and 224.8 respectively.

Five cases of infectious diarrhea were reported in the present week, the same number as in the corresponding week of last year. There were no cases last week. All five cases recorded for the present period occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.7 respectively.

There has been no incidence of dengue fever since early August. No cases were reported during the forty-seventh week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 19 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,624 and 171,768 respectively; gonorrhea, 2,918 and 163,660; chancroid, 331 and 20,224; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 15 and 587. All totals, except for lymphogranuloma venereum were lower than those for both last week and for the forty-seventh week of last year. Last week there were 2,963 cases of syphilis, 3,214 cases of gonorrhea, 336 cases of chancroid; and 14 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis cases in the forty-seventh week of last year numbered 3,482, gonorrhea 3,253, chancroid 577, and lymphogranuloma venereum 9. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 164.2 and 235.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 188.1 and 224.5; chancroid, 21.3 and 27.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 1.0 and 0.8.

Footnotes: 1/ These 28 diseases do not include the four venereal diseases, which are tallied separately.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 19 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	3	765	104	4	1	460	85
AOMORI	7	-	217	14	1	-	135	30
IWATE	6	-	281	34	1	-	629	81
MIYAGI	3	-	390	25	1	-	290	53
AKITA	9	-	334	21	1	-	230	43
YAMAGATA	3	-	187	22	1	-	427	62
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	221	23	-	-	455	158
IBARAKI	2	-	215	17	1	-	1039	*544
TOCHIGI	3	-	188	18	-	4	595	254
GUMMA	5	-	176	23	2	3	1483	398
SAITAMA	13	-	299	16	10	2	1756	478
CHIBA	6	1	195	26	6	1	831	276
TOKYO	19	1	908	98	19	10	3255	790
KANAGAWA	9	2	336	42	6	3	963	209
NIIGATA	15	-	527	40	4	-	1613	278
TOYAMA	5	2	212	24	-	-	140	49
ISHIKAWA	12	-	218	19	3	1	172	43
FUKUI	2	-	140	9	-	-	113	32
YAMANASHI	3	-	60	9	-	-	150	41
NAGANO	12	-	266	20	1	1	534	86
GIFU	5	-	141	22	1	1	471	208
SHIZUOKA	2	-	261	28	9	4	1035	315
AICHI	11	-	348	19	6	2	1144	421
MIE	5	-	187	13	-	-	291	75
SHIGA	-	-	82	6	-	-	77	15
KYOTO	8	-	164	13	2	-	* 378	76
OSAKA	12	1	316	28	1	2	585	93
HYOGO	18	-	392	36	5	2	321	102
NARA	1	1	85	14	-	1	48	22
WAKAYAMA	-	-	82	1	-	1	107	33
TOTTORI	3	-	74	8	-	-	76	24
SHIMANE	5	-	237	15	1	1	304	126
OKAYAMA	10	1	161	20	-	1	169	97
HIROSHIMA	5	-	369	* 23	2	1	415	171
YAMAGUCHI	12	1	298	24	-	-	250	108
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	107	8	-	-	169	59
KAGAWA	1	-	112	16	2	1	242	79
EHIME	4	-	177	18	-	-	294	86
KOCHI	3	-	125	3	-	-	122	48
FUKUOKA	14	-	796	69	2	1	432	135
SAGA	15	1	382	25	1	-	110	44
NAGASAKI	19	1	330	23	-	-	216	40
KUMAMOTO	4	2	198	24	-	-	180	89
OITA	4	-	335	34	1	1	183	105
MIYAZAKI	10	-	460	45	-	-	388	116
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	387	52	-	-	166	79
TOTAL	335	18	12741	1191	94	45	23443	6756
RATE								
Current	21.6	1.2	17.5	1.6	6.1	2.9	32.2	9.3
Previous	25.1	2.1			10.1	4.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	178	29	2	-	76	5
AOMORI	-	-	78	12	-	-	35	1
IWATE	-	-	80	10	-	-	31	2
MIYAGI	1	-	194	22	-	-	107	9
AKITA	1	-	50	6	-	-	15	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	42	7	1	-	17	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	116	13	-	-	135	8
IBARAKI	1	-	* 77	13	-	-	43	1
TOCHIGI	1	2	64	17	-	-	23	-
GUMMA	1	-	51	8	2	-	32	2
SAITAMA	4	1	180	21	-	-	50	5
CHIBA	1	1	120	26	-	-	41	2
TOKYO	13	-	805	90	4	3	457	15
KANAGAWA	6	-	244	33	-	-	57	2
NIIGATA	9	-	280	11	1	-	76	2
TOYAMA	-	-	86	18	-	-	41	3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	44	9	1	-	29	2
FUKUI	-	-	126	10	-	-	27	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	-	-	107	10	-	-	44	3
GIFU	8	-	190	27	2	-	24	4
SHIZUOKA	2	2	230	25	-	-	97	6
AICHI	6	-	310	31	1	-	86	-
MIE	5	-	262	30	1	-	52	5
SHIGA	-	-	26	3	-	-	15	1
KYOTO	1	-	150	15	2	-	58	-
OSAKA	3	3	226	37	1	-	48	5
HYOGO	2	1	284	35	-	-	27	-
NARA	1	-	85	19	-	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	4	1	82	11	1	-	30	1
TOTTORI	-	-	62	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	-	-	69	9	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	110	34	1	-	21	-
HIROSHIMA	6	1	269	24	-	-	67	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	45	6	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	66	6	-	-	12	1
KAGAWA	1	-	40	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	59	6	-	-	17	1
KOCHI	2	-	* 92	15	-	-	8	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	160	20	-	-	43	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	54	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	16	3	-	-	16	1
OITA	1	-	29	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	32	4	-	-	11	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	13	4	-	-	6	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	92	13	*5933	751	20	3	2055	104
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	5.9	0.8	8.1	1.0	1.3	0.2	2.8	0.1
Previous	7.5	1.1			2.3	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	24	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	20	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	1	-	123	12	1	-	100	6
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	3	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	36	1	1	1	*30	22
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	1	-	9	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	-	-	38	3	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	-	-	126	3	-	-	215	67
KANAGAWA	-	-	38	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	-	-	41	2	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	18	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	-	-	32	1	-	-	95	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	1	-	22	-	-	-	30	7
GIFU	-	-	24	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	23	1	-	-	49	21
AICHI	1	-	67	1	-	-	75	6
MIE	-	-	26	3	-	-	36	14
SHIGA	4	-	2181	4	-	-	66	28
KYOTO	-	-	131	1	-	-	24	2
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	1	-	53	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	23	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	28	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	44	-	-	-	82	39
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	2	-	-	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	27	-	8	6	10	7
EHIME	-	-	32	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	64	4	-	-	15	1
SAGA	-	-	15	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	34	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	-	-	19	-	-	-	* 17	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	24	2	-	-	29	13
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	30	-	2	-	37	14
TOTAL	17	-	3635	57	11	7	*1355	488
RATE								
Current	1.1	-	5.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.7
Previous	1.4	0.1			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	375	8	-	-	148	42
AOMORI	2	-	33	-	-	-	35	6
IWATE	-	-	48	-	-	-	25	6
MIYAGI	4	-	49	1	1	-	57	13
AKITA	2	-	45	1	-	-	33	8
YAMAGATA	2	-	52	1	1	-	29	10
FUKUOKA	-	-	56	1	2	-	51	13
IBARAKI	1	-	56	-	-	-	32	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	54	2	-	-	10	2
GUMMA	2	-	73	-	-	-	22	9
SAITAMA	5	-	184	4	-	-	30	11
CHIBA	11	-	128	1	-	-	24	6
TOKYO	26	1	899	10	2	-	* 242	66
KANAGAWA	4	-	196	1	1	2	69	19
NIIGATA	1	-	47	2	1	-	19	5
TOYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	15	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	-	-	14	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	45	5	-	-	8	2
NAGANO	7	-	322	3	-	-	20	7
Gifu	2	1	52	3	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	52	1	-	-	30	12
AICHI	6	-	144	-	-	-	17	5
MIE	1	-	44	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	2	-	96	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	5	-	233	1	-	-	55	23
OSAKA	6	-	161	3	2	1	96	36
HYOGO	3	-	78	1	-	-	31	6
NARA	1	-	25	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	25	1	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	1	-	-	27	8
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	-	-	11	5
OKAYAMA	1	-	106	2	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	-	1	-	25	5
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	44	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	18	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	21	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	2	-	31	2	-	2	53	14
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	1	1	8	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
TOTAL	106	2	3963	57	12	6	+1383	412
RATE								
Current	6.8	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.6
Previous	5.3	0.1			1.0	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	20	10818	68	9429	597	31970
AOMORI	10	1239	14	1668	107	7031
IWATE	16	981	29	1530	118	8025
MIYAGI	5	1576	5	2512	125	9384
	11	1370	22	1635	87	5872
YAMAGATA	11	1328	19	1837	73	5741
FUKUSHIMA	6	2162	38	1508	125	6938
IBAFUKI	1	2824	30	1722	84	5607
TOCHIGI	9	787	10	1421	36	4137
GUMMA	51	2556	37	2628	99	5646
SAITAMA	51	3670	77	*4518	199	*8913
CHIBA	6	1780	19	1188	200	7359
TOKYO	6	11680	167	9735	850	50237
KANAGAWA	11	3392	87	4277	203	13055
NIIGATA	25	5400	48	2565	178	10305
TOYAMA	12	5852	67	2986	149	9515
ISHIKAWA	1	2916	27	1763	84	6223
FUKUI	35	1976	23	1341	56	4210
YAMANASHI	10	1790	14	441	54	2093
NAGANO	98	3205	52	3596	183	10433
GIFU	18	2416	14	2093	137	7007
SHIZUOKA	33	3298	47	3155	165	8408
AICHI	40	7198	56	5242	434	18681
MIE	4	4581	17	1586	183	7306
SHIGA	27	5397	18	2827	55	3571
KYOTO	-	6283	51	3177	209	13696
OSAKA	1	5905	39	4520	428	21260
HYOGO	6	4614	56	4699	298	15301
NARA	-	1363	5	473	38	*2461
WAKAYAMA	10	1840	1	501	59	3902
TOTTORI	1	*872	12	862	50	3157
SHIMANE	3	5804	8	970	53	5880
OKAYAMA	-	1196	20	2018	166	9385
HIROSHIMA	11	5001	83	3778	231	14265
YAMAGUCHI	14	2909	9	1342	80	8212
TOKUSHIMA	4	641	5	495	40	2977
KAGAWA	8	711	48	2316	120	5026
EHIME	7	1511	13	4120	69	6714
KOCHI	2	405	9	323	45	2873
FUKUOKA	6	14618	85	6465	319	18029
SAGA	1	3644	9	1520	71	4122
NAGASAKI	6	3892	17	1320	171	8152
KUMAMOTO	4	4145	19	1069	173	*5378
OITA	2	2296	18	651	86	4574
MIYAZAKI	9	1661	4	*648	178	6187
KAGOSHIMA	3	1457	7	838	48	5725
TOTAL	615	*160960	1523	*115308	7513	424943
RATE						
Current	39.7	220.8	98.2	158.2	484.4	582.9
Previous	40.3		37.8		511.8	

See footnotes at end of table

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Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		DIPHTHERIA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	74	9222	-	78	1	494
AOMORI	16	2131	-	18	-	183
IWATE	50	2454	-	-	-	69
MIYAGI	44	3032	9	41	3	154
AKITA	44	1819	-	-	-	67
YAMAGATA	42	2340	-	1	2	100
FUKUSHIMA	51	3305	-	7	-	38
IBARAKI	32	3657	-	2	1	34
TOCHIGI	20	2046	-	6	-	13
GUMMA	73	3453	-	72	-	42
SAITAMA	127	*4027	-	58	-	55
CHIBA	16	1503	-	4	-	20
TOKYO	121	7400	-	91	1	255
MAIZAGAWA	40	3427	1	15	2	93
NIIGATA	69	4723	-	182	1	39
TOYAMA	92	3872	-	36	-	35
ISHIKAWA	31	1671	-	54	1	65
FUKUI	23	1148	-	73	-	54
YAMAGASHI	16	1186	-	14	-	6
MAGANO	55	4010	-	32	-	89
GIFU	32	2671	-	36	1	34
SHIZUOKA	31	3139	-	36	2	73
AICHI	60	4297	2	56	-	111
NAI	30	2448	-	71	-	39
SHIGA	17	1870	-	35	-	7
KYOTO	66	2169	-	21	2	40
OSAKA	34	2416	-	208	-	40
HYOGO	77	3414	1	86	2	85
NAHA	12	635	-	11	-	10
WAKAYAMA	16	1154	1	11	-	10
TOTTORI	12	753	-	-	-	9
SHIMANE	18	1576	1	13	-	14
OKAYAMA	24	2397	2	17	1	57
HIROSHIMA	35	2686	-	95	-	13
YAMAGUCHI	20	1666	-	41	-	18
TOKUSHIMA	10	1013	-	43	-	31
KAGAWA	18	1326	-	63	-	20
EHIME	31	3584	-	48	1	53
KOCHI	13	375	-	3	-	12
FUKUOKA	109	4499	-	31	2	101
SAGA	48	1556	-	17	1	40
NAGASAKI	41	1752	-	51	1	30
KUMAMOTO	66	2314	-	30	-	26
OITA	16	905	-	34	1	74
MIYAZAKI	65	1636	-	44	6	23
KAGOSHIMA	18	1383	-	-	-	16

TOTAL	1965	*120635	17	1935	32	2901
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IATE						
Current	126.77	165.5	1.1	2.7	2.1	4.0
Previous	110.9		0.5		3.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION		RABIES	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
AKITAIDO	-	37	1	99	-	-
AOMORI	1	19	-	27	-	-
IVATE	1	21	-	13	-	-
IYAGI	-	23	-	12	-	-
AKITA	-	16	-	24	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	17	-	19	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	35	-	19	-	-
IBARA	4	143	-	19	-	3
TOCHIGI	1	36	-	13	-	1
GUMMA	2	66	-	18	1	4
SAITAMA	4	*65	-	42	-	10
CHIBA	2	94	-	3	-	22
TOKYO	1	104	-	17	-	18
KANAGAWA	3	55	-	14	2	7
NIIGATA	1	37	-	23	-	1
TOYAMA	-	11	-	34	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	34	-	13	-	-
FUKUI	-	13	-	13	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	20	-	9	-	-
NAGANO	2	71	-	36	-	-
GIFU	-	34	-	12	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	69	1	19	-	-
AICHI	-	71	-	20	-	-
MIE	1	42	1	8	-	-
SHIGA	-	9	-	16	-	-
KYOTO	-	36	1	23	-	-
OSAKA	1	41	-	5	-	-
HYOGO	2	34	-	38	-	-
KARA	-	15	-	-	-	-
YAKAYAMA	-	20	-	10	-	-
TOTTORI	-	9	-	4	-	-
SHIMANE	-	20	-	23	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	47	-	17	-	-
HIMOSHI	3	39	-	31	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	32	-	3	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	20	1	15	-	-
KAGAWA	3	40	-	8	-	-
EHIME	-	67	-	22	-	-
KOCHI	1	29	-	4	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	73	-	20	-	1
SAGA	-	37	-	6	-	-
FAGASAKI	-	47	-	10	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	*47	2	15	-	-
OITA	-	37	-	10	-	-
YAZAKI	1	54	-	27	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	90	1	22	-	-
<hr/>						
TOTAL	47	*1981	8	860	3	67
<hr/>						
DATE						
Current	3.0	2.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.1
Previous	3.4		1.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table

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PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	9	280	10232	-	-
AOMORI	-	17	26	8607	-	-
IWATE	-	15	98	3563	-	-
MIYAGI	-	7	33	5827	-	-
AKITA	-	14	45	4325	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	5	29	2207	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	31	3082	-	-
IBARA	-	8	66	4105	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	10	4	2137	-	-
GUMMA	9	132	74	9903	-	-
SAITAMA	-	11	95	5302	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	11	2525	-	-
TOKYO	-	48	68	6538	-	1
KANAGAWA	2	18	36	3499	-	2
NIIGATA	-	7	38	*2181	-	-
TOYAMA	-	1	19	2397	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	6	48	860	-	1
FUKUI	-	6	6	1231	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	3	33	924	-	-
NAGANO	-	16	10	1740	-	-
GIFU	1	8	17	2310	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	21	99	4278	-	-
AICHI	-	26	308	12032	-	-
MIIE	-	14	34	1772	-	-
SHIGA	1	12	9	731	-	-
KYOTO	-	45	29	2038	-	-
OSAKA	-	6	267	8139	-	1
HYOGO	1	25	101	5503	-	-
NARA	-	3	36	768	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	6	30	2583	-	-
TOTTORI	-	8	4	*977	-	-
SHIMANE	-	5	27	953	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	128	3424	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	3	19	5437	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	11	5	995	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	8	3050	-	-
KAGAWA	-	4	36	3357	-	-
EHIME	-	15	37	2170	-	-
KOCHI	-	7	9	1399	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	46	97	*7541	-	-
SAGA	-	6	2	667	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	24	72	2218	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	23	26	2539	-	-
OITA	-	15	11	1538	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	8	44	3811	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	10	5	2426	-	-
<hr/>						
TOTAL	16	713	2510	*163841	-	10
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	1.0	1.0	161.8	224.8	-	0.0
Previous	1.4		160.5		-	

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	5	5	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	21	-	-
Gifu	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	157	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
CHUGA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	536	-	5
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.7	-	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 47 Weeks		
	19 Nov 1949	20 Nov 1948	22 Nov 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	335	396	603	12,741	14,107	25,749
Dysentery	94	95	107	23,443	14,397	38,886
Typhoid Fever	92	135	173	5,933	8,632	16,951
Paratyphoid Fever	20	33	52	2,055	2,692	4,491
Smallpox	1	-	2	123	28	389
Typhus Fever	1	2	3	100	431	1,031
Malaria	17	24	92	3,635	4,804	11,464
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	11	-	-	1,355	7,200	264
Scarlet Fever	106	55	99	3,963	2,455	2,419
Epidemic Meningitis	12	12	14	1,383	1,935	3,257
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	615	560	645	160,960	50,091	NA
Whooping Cough	1,523	692	658	115,308	48,284	NA
Tuberculosis	7,513	6,499	5,002	424,943	345,949	NA
Pneumonia	1,965	1,101	1,612	120,635	101,979	NA
Influenza	17	9	40	1,935	2,654	NA
Poliomyelitis	32	18	NA	2,901	867	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	47	33	NA	1,981	1,755	NA
Puerperal Infection	8	12	NA	860	888	NA
Rabies	3	1	NA	67	36	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	10	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	16	9	NA	713	650	NA
Trachoma	2,510	2,008	NA	163,841	138,937	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	5	5	NA	536	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	18	33	46	1,191	1,238	2,111
Dysentery	45	20	51	6,756	3,953	7,233
Typhoid Fever	13	20	30	751	1,034	2,113
Paratyphoid Fever	3	-	-	104	141	254
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	6	29	83
Malaria	-	1	-	57	38	22
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	7	5	-	488	2,926	133
Scarlet Fever	2	2	1	57	36	55
Epidemic Meningitis	6	3	9	412	488	1,066
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	19 Nov 1949	20 Nov 1948	22 Nov 1947	For First 47 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	21.6	25.8	40.3	17.5	19.6	36.6
Dysentery	6.1	6.2	7.2	32.2	20.0	55.3
Typhoid fever	5.9	8.8	11.6	8.1	12.0	24.1
Paratyphoid						
Fever	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.7	6.4
Smallpox	0.1	-	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	8.2	0.1	0.6	1.5
Malaria	1.1	1.6	6.2	5.0	6.7	16.3
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	0.7	-	-	1.9	10.0	0.4
Scarlet fever	6.8	3.6	6.6	5.4	3.4	3.4
Epidemic						
Meningitis	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.9	2.7	4.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	39.7	36.5	43.1	220.8	69.5	NA
Whooping cough	98.2	45.1	44.0	158.2	67.0	NA
Tuberculosis	484.4	423.7	334.4	582.9	479.9	NA
Pneumonia	126.7	71.8	107.8	165.5	141.5	NA
Influenza	1.1	0.6	2.7	2.7	3.7	NA
Poliomylitis	2.1	1.2	NA	4.0	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	3.0	2.2	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal						
Infection	0.5	0.8	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	0.2	0.1	NA	0.1	0.0	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	1.0	0.6	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	161.8	130.9	NA	224.8	192.7	NA
Infectious						
Diarrhea	0.3	0.3	NA	0.7	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA

Death Rates

Diphtheria	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.7	3.0
Dysentery	2.9	1.3	3.4	9.3	5.5	10.3
Typhoid fever	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	3.0
Paratyphoid						
Fever	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	0.5	0.3	-	0.7	4.1	0.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic						
Meningitis	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 19 NOV 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	100	7106	83	7736
AOMORI	21	1910	21	1719
IVATE	31	1608	16	825
MIYAGI	39	2306	48	1831
AKITA	28	1659	22	1046
YAMAGATA	27	2183	23	1164
FUKUSHIMA	11	2910	22	2190
IBAFUKI	27	2124	8	1463
TOCHIGI	26	2739	23	2143
GUMMA	31	2517	34	1918
SAITAMA	40	2360	31	1615
CHIBA	39	2964	23	1958
TOKYO	164	11776	267	14619
KANAGAWA	176	*10141	219	*15612
NIIGATA	43	2523	15	1295
TOYAMA	58	2044	54	2200
ISHIKAWA	31	1887	33	2079
FUKUI	17	1263	22	1141
YAMANASHI	20	1033	22	931
NAGANO	34	2384	24	2278
GIFU	47	1653	114	3275
SHIZUOKA	55	3489	71	3242
AICHI	97	7620	140	8018
MIE	43	2423	44	1708
SHIGA	25	1473	35	1240
KYOTO	100	6475	75	4861
OSAKA	180	13671	154	9231
HYOGO	148	10733	120	8188
NARA	26	1871	29	1976
WAKAYAMA	50	2972	56	3174
TOTTORI	29	1484	28	1376
SHIMANE	21	881	10	692
OKAYAMA	32	3580	28	3250
HIROSHIMA	77	5712	190	7248
YAMAGUCHI	73	3891	123	5479
TOKUSHIMA	15	1332	11	766
KAGAWA	24	2165	15	1102
EHIME	43	2106	28	1596
KOCHI	17	1419	25	1537
FUKUOKA	253	13754	399	14833
SAGA	62	2477	45	2235
NAGASAKI	134	6104	62	4485
KUMAMOTO	28	3091	15	2224
OITA	34	2305	48	2447
MIYAZAKI	15	1624	8	1450
KAGOSHIMA	33	2026	35	2264
TOTAL	2624	*171768	2918	*163660
RATE				
Current	169.2	235.6	188.1	224.5
Previous	191.0		207.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 19 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	658	-	32
AOMORI	1	139	-	2
IWATE	-	68	-	4
MIYAGI	6	144	-	-
AKITA	4	86	-	3
YAMAGATA	-	47	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	2	232	-	2
IBARAKI	1	* 259	-	3
TOCHIGI	2	185	-	1
GUMMA	6	224	-	7
SAITAMA	2	133	1	4
CHIBA	3	268	-	7
TOKYO	30	1715	-	48
KANAGAWA	28	* 1879	2	45
NIIGATA	-	80	-	4
TOYAMA	7	160	-	4
ISHIKAWA	2	172	-	10
FUKUI	2	177	-	3
YAMANASHI	6	145	-	3
NAGANO	1	139	-	-
GIFU	12	335	1	5
SHIZUOKA	6	251	-	7
AICHI	13	1215	-	4
MIE	5	296	-	10
SHIGA	6	295	-	3
KYOTO	24	1323	2	61
OSAKA	33	1862	4	87
HYOGO	13	1315	-	50
NARA	3	417	-	14
WAKAYAMA	4	513	-	14
TOTTORI	2	169	-	4
SHIMANE	1	49	-	1
OKAYAMA	5	645	-	8
HIROSHIMA	20	924	1	36
YAMAGUCHI	6	373	1	17
TOKUSHIMA	1	83	-	2
KAGAWA	1	109	-	3
EHIME	1	181	-	3
KOCHI	14	115	-	2
FUKUOKA	36	1725	2	31
SAGA	5	124	-	4
NAGASAKI	8	509	-	16
KUMAMOTO	1	84	-	2
OITA	5	155	1	5
MIYAZAKI	1	61	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	3	186	-	9
TOTAL	331	* 20,224	15	587
RATE				
Current	21.3	27.7	1.0	0.8
Previous	21.7		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	19 Nov 1949	20 Nov 1948	22 Nov 1947	FIRST 47 WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	2624	3482	2966	171768	196301	132549
Gonorrhea	2918	3253	3611	163660	201827	192522
Chancroid	331	577	671	20224	33666	36836
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	15	9	NA	587	642	NA
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	169.2	227.0	198.3	235.6	272.3	188.5
Gonorrhea	188.1	212.1	241.4	224.5	280.0	273.8
Chancroid	21.3	37.6	44.9	27.7	46.7	52.4
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1.0	0.6	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and also no cases of yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

